

Aug-1901

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Alabama.

cases of
ATLANTA, GA.

ed JUN 28 1901

NEGRO LYNCHED BY AN ANGRY MOB.

Special to The Daily News.
ATLANTA, Ala., June 23.—Billie Ma-
son, a negro nineteen years old, was
taken from the Quitman county jail in
Quitman, Ga., last night and lynched
for an attempted assault on the
daughter of Mr. John Whitaker, who
lives ten miles from this city, for whom
the assault was attempted last Mon-
day night. He confessed to the mob
and his body is supposed to have
been thrown in the Chattahoochee

mob around his neck and death before him.
Bentley, a negro, confessed to the
murder of Jim Vann, alias Williams, a white
man, and was hanged by a mob in Leeds, St.
Clair County, to-day. The murderer's body
was riddled with bullets and left hanging to
the limb of the tree. The coroner's jury had
shortly before returned a verdict fixing the
responsibility of the murder on Bentley.
The crime was committed early, while
Vann and his wife and child were asleep in
a camp near Leeds. Vann's skull was
crushed with a rock, and his slayer then
strapped Mrs. Williams around the throat,
but she screamed for help, and the negro ran
into the woods, where he was hunted down.

NEGRO IS SHOT AND CREMATED

Swift Punishment for an Assault Upon
an Alabama Girl.

TROY, Ala., Sept. 3.—Bill Fournay, alias
Bill Hilliard, a negro charged with assault-
ing Miss Wilson at Chestnut Grove, was shot
and his body burned by a mob near the scene
of his crime to-day.

Miss Wilson, who is 16 years of age, and
the daughter of Dr. Carroll, about 12 years of
age, were on their way to school at Chestnut
Grove, just across the line in Coffee County,
when they were overtaken by the negro.
He seized Miss Wilson, and the little girl
ran off. As she did so, the negro fired his
shot at her, but missed. The little girl
raised the alarm, and soon a posse was in
pursuit of the negro. When they reached
the scene of the crime they found Miss Wil-
son unconscious and terribly bruised in the
face and about the head.

The posse tracked the negro to his home,
where he was found in bed, saying he was
sick. The little girl identified him and he

was then taken out and shot, and his body
burned. Miss Wilson is in a precarious con-
dition. The sheriff, with three deputies, left
to-night for the scene of the crime.

BURN NEGRO AT STAKE

Lynchers Near Enterprise,
Ala., Take Life of the As-
sailant of a Woman.

BOTH RACES IN THE MOB

Blacks and Whites Join in Execu-
tion of Culprit, Who Is Iden-
tified and Confesses.

[SPECIAL TO THE RECORD-HERALD.]
BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 7.—Uttering
alternate curses and prayers and shrieking
as the flames encircled his writhing body,
John Pennington, a negro, died at the stake
near Enterprise to-day, a victim of the
vengeance of a mob of 500 whites and blacks.

Though the suffering wretch pleaded for
mercy and frantically endeavored to break
the chains that tightly bound him, not a
trace of sympathy was shown on the faces
that peered at him through the flames.
Pennington had committed a brutal assault
upon Mrs. J. C. Davis, the wife of one of
the best known farmers of Coffee County
and confessed his guilt.

The attack was made yesterday when Mrs.
Davis, who was alone at home, was in her
garden. Leaving his victim unconscious, the
negro fled into the woods about the place.
As soon as she regained her senses Mrs.
Davis crawled to the house and gave the
alarm.

Captured After Chase.

A large posse was quickly organized with
blodhounds and the negro was chased until
early this morning, when he was captured in
a swamp. Pennington was bound hand and
foot and taken back to the Davis' home for
identification.

Mrs. Davis immediately recognized him,
and the negro broke down and wept. He ad-
mitted the crime and pleaded for mercy, but
deaf to his cries of terror, the leaders
dragged the trembling man from the house
and dragged the trembling man from the house.

Several members of the crowd had already
driven an iron pipe into the ground, and as
the men approached with Pennington both
whites and blacks were piling brushwood
around the stake.

The negro was taken out and shot, and his body
burned. Miss Wilson is in a precarious con-
dition. The sheriff, with three deputies, left
to-night for the scene of the crime.

Pleas for Mercy Ignored.

When all was ready the cry was given and
the crowd stood back. A match was ap-
plied to the pile and, with oil to feed upon,
the tiny flame soon burst into a roaring fire.
The terrified negro again pleaded for mercy
in the most agonizing tones and prayed that
those around him might perish. He then
called upon the Maker for forgiveness, and
as the flames leaped up and encircled his
neck an unearthly shriek was heard and the
man's eyes had almost bulged out of the
sockets.

By this time the fire had gained such
headway that nothing could be seen ex-
cepting a wriggling motion in the center of
the circle of fire. A deathly silence fol-
lowed and in a few minutes the flames had
subsided sufficiently to disclose Penning-
ton's head, fallen forward and hanging limp
over the iron chain.

The body was quickly consumed, after
which the crowd quietly dispersed.

Cases of.
TIMES-DEMOCRAT
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

April 7, 1901

WHITE MAN LYNCHED

TAKEN FROM THE OSCEOLA JAIL
BY FIFTEEN MEN.

Man Insisted That the
Homicide Was an Accident—The
Body Taken Away from the
Scene.

Osceola, Ark., April 6.—May Hearn, of
Osceola, Ark., was taken from the county
jail this morning between the hours
of one and two o'clock and lynched.

The victim of the mob was a young
man, the son of J. H. Hearn, one
of the most respected farmers living in
the county. He was the victim of a
mob which he was hanged was the shoot-
ing of Clyde King in Lusk on the night
of Sunday, March 31.

The lynching was a very quiet affair.
The mob that participated in it was
thoroughly organized. It seemed to be
made up largely of persons from Lusk,
as the members entered Osceola on horse-
back, and not half a dozen citizens of
the place were aware that a lynching had
taken place until this morning.

The mob, numbering about fifteen per-
sons, entered the city about midnight.
Centries were posted along the main
streets and a posse was sent out to effect
the capture of Deputy Sheriff Lee Good-
rich and Night Watchman Skipworth.
Both of the officers were found by the
mob, and after their capture they were
tortured and were compelled to accom-
pany the lynchers.

Deputy Sheriff Goodrich had the keys
of the jail in his pocket and they were
in possession of by the leaders of the
mob.

Arriving at the jail the lynchers en-
tered. Hearn sank to his knees and began to
pray. Although his sentences were almost
incoherent, he insisted that he had not
killed King from malice, but that the
homicide was accidental. The mob was
impressed by his prayers and petitions for
mercy, and, placing a rope around Hearn's
neck, they took him from the jail and
hung him to a tree.

It was found that Hearn was dead.
The mob, in an orderly body, left the scene
of the tragedy and rode out of town.
The body was left dangling in the air
until about 9 o'clock this morning, when
it was cut down and turned over to his
family.

NEGRO LYNCHED IN ARK., APR.

Night Men Hang Peter Berryman After
Disarming a Jail Officer.

[By The Associated Press.]

Men, Ark., Feb. 20.—A mob of eight de-
termined men took Peter Berryman, a de-
stitute negro, out of the city jail at 1 a. m.
and hanged him to a tree. The crime for
which Berryman was hanged was an at-
tempt on a 12-year-old girl, whose condition
was critical.

The masked men met Night Officer
and compelled him, at the point
of a knife, to hand over the keys and his

volver. Two were left to guard Jones, while
the others went to the jail and secured the
negro. About 2 o'clock they returned
where the officer was being guarded and
gave him his keys and gun. Then the men
disappeared without a word. About two
months ago this negro attacked an engineer
with an ax, nearly killing him, and has
been guilty of numerous other offenses.

GAZETTE

March 24, 1901

TO A BRIDGE

Geo. Shivery, a White Man, Hanged
by Mob Yesterday.

LYNCHING AT POCAHONTAS

Shivery on March 20 Murdered City
Marshal Norris of That Town
Without Provocation.

BATTERED IN JAIL DOOR

Sheriff Russell Pleaded With the Mob
to Let the Law Take Its Course,
but Without Avail.

Special to the Gazette.

Hoxie, March 23.—George Shivery, a
houseboatman at Pocahontas, residing
with his family in his houseboat on
Black river, who shot and killed John
Norris, the city marshal, on the evening
of the 20th instant at that place, was
last night taken out of jail by a mob of
four or five hundred enraged citizens and
hanged on the county bridge in the
southern part of town at 1:30 a. m. to-
day.

The body was left to hang until 9:30
a. m., and was visited by hundreds of
people.

Mr. Norris was a Knight of Pythias,
married, and left four children. Shivery
was also married and the father of

children, the eldest 11 years of age.

The murder of Norris seemed to be
cold-blooded and atrocious, without
provocation, and Sheriff Russell, realiz-
ing the danger to himself and prisoner,
did all in his power to protect the
wretched man from the mob.
He made an appeal to them
at the jail to let the law take its
course, but to no avail. They forced
him and his guards to stand aside and
then proceeded to batter the jail doors
in. After getting in they found the mur-
derer crouched in a corner of his cell
under his bedclothes. Taking him out,
they marched him to the place selected
for his execution, and, after giving him
an opportunity to make his peace with
God, swung him from the bridge.

Thursday a coroner's jury held Shivery
for murder in the first degree. Feeling
was high against the slayer, and on that
account the examining trial was con-
tinued till next week.

Public sentiment deplores the occur-
rence, but feels that justice has been
done, although in the wrong manner.

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THREE SONS AND A FRIEND LYNCHED.

Alleged Horse Thieves Hanged by a Mob in California.

(Special to The World.)

MANVILLE, Cal., May 31.—Five men were lynched last night near Lookout, Modoc County. They were:
 CALVIN, aged 22 years.
 FRANK, aged 21, son of Calvin.
 JAMES, aged 19, son of Calvin.
 MARTIN, aged 18, son of Calvin.
 DANIEL V., aged 27, who lived with Hall.

The men were horse thieves—or that was the charge that the officers of the law laid against them when they took them to Lookout.

The lynching was the culmination of a long series of cattle robberies that have enraged the citizens of this section during the past month. Sentiment had been strong against the squatters who were hanged last night.

The Halls, father and sons, and Yantis, a young man who had been living with the Hall family, were taken into Lookout yesterday, and positive proof of their guilt is said to have been found on the ranch where the Halls lived.

At a little after midnight a mob quietly assembled before the jail. One of the constables in charge of the men was called to the door and as he opened it he was quickly seized and a rush made for the prisoners. No opposition was encountered, and the men were hurried to the open air.

One of Hall's sons made a desperate struggle for freedom, but was silenced by a blow from a whipstock.

The mob had failed to provide sufficient rope and a committee proceeded to visit several wells in the village for the needed articles.

Old man Hall was the first one strung up. No ceremony marked the action. The rope was simply thrown around his neck and twenty strong and willing hands promptly grasped it and jerked the unfortunate man from his feet. The rope and was tied to a convenient fence post and the victim, with hands and feet tied, was left to strangle.

The hanging of the other four men was practically a repetition of that of old man Hall.

NEGRO AT STAKE

Murderer of a White Woman Is Cremated by Citizens of Bartow, Fla.

HIDEOUS CRIME AVENGED

Entire Population Turns Out to Assist in Destroying Slayer of Mrs. Rena Taggart.

ALL NIGHT SEARCH REWARDED

Prisoner Is Turned Over to the Sheriff by His Friends, but Is Taken From Jail and Executed by De- termined People.

[SPECIAL TO THE RECORD-HERALD.]

BARTOW, Fla., May 29.—Fred Rochelle

a negro, who yesterday assaulted and murdered Mrs. Rena Taggart, was this evening

burned at the stake on the spot where his

crime was committed. Business was sus-

pended and every citizen of Bartow attended

the execution.

The crime was the most revolting and

cold-blooded in the history of Florida. Mrs.

Taggart, who was born and reared here, be-

longed to one of the best white families in

the state. Yesterday forenoon she went

fishing in a small rowboat belonging to Ed-

ward Taggart, her husband.

Toward noon she rowed in from the little

creek and tied her boat to a bridge. A negro

was fishing from the bridge, and she spoke

to him as she started across the little strip

of prairie to her home.

Negro Was Lying in Wait.

She had not proceeded far until another

negro, lying in wait for her in the swamp

sprang out and seized her. Screaming and

fighting, she managed to break away from

him and start back to the public highway.

The negro speedily overtook her and

dragged her back to the edge of the swamp

where he assaulted her and then deliberately

cut her throat, despite her pleas for mercy. The negro on the bridge was a witness to the crime, but was too badly frightened to attempt to save the woman.

After making sure that Mrs. Taggart was dead, Rochelle, brandishing the bloody knife, approached the negro on the bridge and asked him what disposition should be made of the body. He was advised to leave it where it was, but disregarding this advice, he picked up the mutilated form, hurried it further into the swamp and then disap-
peared.

Entire Town Is Aroused.

The negro on the bridge ran speedily to town and gave the alarm. Poses were formed and immediate search begun for the murderer. Bloodhounds were put upon his trail, but they were thrown off by the streams in the swamp. All during the night the search was continued without success, but was resumed to-day.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon some negroes captured Rochelle when he left the swamp and approached a cabin, seeking food. They brought him to Bartow in a wagon, taking a circuitous route to avoid the poses riding over all the highways. Rochelle was turned over to the sheriff and placed in jail. Mean-while couriers had been sent out in every direction calling in the searchers. When all had arrived stores were closed and the sole business of every man in the town was centered upon the execution of Rochelle.

It was 6 o'clock when the citizens appeared in front of the jail and demanded the prisoner. Only a nominal resistance was offered and the guards were pushed aside. With a rope around his neck, Rochelle, screaming, begging, praying and cursing, was dragged from the jail.

Dragged to the Bridge.

By common consent the crowd started for the bridge overlooking the scene of the crime. While there was no organization, everything was orderly. Rochelle was led upon the bridge and his face turned toward the dark spot marking the crime for which he was soon to pay the extreme penalty.

The negro who had witnessed the crime positively identified him. In fact, there was no need of identification, for Rochelle admitted the crime and started to explain, but the enraged neighbors of the murdered woman refused to listen to his story of the revolting crime.

Meanwhile busy hands were gathering fagots. Directly over the spot where Mrs. Taggart was done to death a stake was driven into the ground and a barrel placed beside it. The inflammables were piled around this, and then Rochelle was hoisted upon the barrel and bound to the stake.

By this time he was speechless with terror. The executioners moved swiftly and silently. They had grim work to do and desired to have it quickly over with.

Expires His Terrible Crime.

There was no thought of hanging him. Death by fire seemed the only fitting punishment. Cans filled with kerosene were speedily passed to the men in front, and the negro was thoroughly saturated. He begged for mercy, but his pleadings fell on deaf ears.

Then the match was applied. Writhing,

screaming and cursing, Rochelle tugged at the chains. The crowd was silent. The stern, set faces were hard and pitiless. In fifteen minutes all that remained of the murderer was a shapeless mass of smoking flesh slipping down through the red-hot chains to the ground, which was still wet with the blood of his victim.

Had Planned the Assault.

The scene of the crime and execution is within a hundred yards of the main thoroughfare of Bartow. On each side of the road is a strip of swamp, and beyond that, across a bit of prairie, was the Taggart home. It was apparent that Rochelle had planned the crime and knew that the woman would cross the strip of swamp in going home.

Rochelle was 35 years of age and bore an unsavory reputation. His victim will be buried to-morrow. Immediately after the burning of the murderer the crowd quietly dispersed. At no time was there any talk-
ing.

It was the act of determined neighbors, appalled by the enormity of the crime and bent on ridding the earth of the monster who committed it.

NEGRO BURNED AT THE STAKE BY A MOB

Hundreds of Men, Women
and Children Looked on
at the Torture.

ACCUSED OF MURDERING
MRS. EDWARD TAGGART.

Tracked with Bloodhounds, Soaked
with Kerosene, He Died Scream-
ing for Mercy.

(By Associated Press.)

BARTOW, Fla., May 29.—Fred Rochelle, a negro, thirty-five years of age, who at noon yesterday assaulted and then murdered Mrs. Rena Taggart, a well-known and respectable white woman of this city, was burned at the stake here early this evening in the presence of a crowd of men, women and children.

The burning was on the spot of the negro's crime, within one hundred yards of the principal thoroughfare of this city.

The murder was one of the boldest and coldest-blooded crimes ever com-
mitted in Florida.

Bloodhounds were secured and all night a fruitless search was continued. This morning no trace of the negro had been secured, and the men were

becoming more determined to apprehend him as the chances for his final escape seemed to grow.

About noon a courier arrived announcing that the negro had been captured by two other negroes three miles south of the city.

Poses were immediately on the trail, but the capturers evaded detection and succeeded in getting their prisoner quickly into the city and in turning him over to the Sheriff of Polk County.

In less than ten minutes after the transfer had been made the streets became congested with people, and the crowd, augmented as it marched, moved on the jail.

In spite of the Sheriff and a strong guard of extra deputies who made every effort to protect him from mob violence, they secured the prisoner and took up the march to the scene of the crime.

He was half dragged, half carried to the bridge, enveloped by a great throng of people of all ages, who were resolute and determined, but quiet and orderly.

Scream after scream broke from the wretch's quivering lips, followed by groans and prayers for mercy. At the bridge the mob turned toward the prairie, and then into the swamp and to the scene of the negro's crime.

By common consent burning was to be the penalty. There were no ropes and no plans for lynching by hanging.

The stake was the only suggestion as to the proper expiation of the crime, and without organized effort and yet with apparently unanimous understand-
ing, a barrel was in readiness and was placed by the stake on the very spot where Mrs. Taggart was murdered.

Chained to the Stake.

On this the negro was placed and chained to the stake. He pleaded for mercy, but in the great crowd around him silence was the only response. There were no jeers, no swearing, no disorder.

Before the chains around his body had been made fast cans of kerosene oil from many sources were passed to the front, and one of the leaders stepped to the negro and slowly but deliberately poured it upon him and his clothes until clothes and barrel were well saturated.

It was then 6 o'clock.

The crowd was growing and business in the city had practically been suspended. When the match was applied the blaze quickly leaped skyward.

The burning body could be seen only as a dark object in the circle of a roaring flame. Then the fire slackened and the writhing body came back in full view, but the groans had ceased and the only evidence of life was in the contortions of the muscles of the limbs.

For fifteen minutes the body burned and in a half hour from the time of the application of the match only the charred bones were left as a reminder of the negro's crime and his fate. The crowd dispersed as orderly as it had gathered and at 8.30 to-night the city was quiet.

Lynchings-1901
Cases of.

General.

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RECORDS AND LYNCHINGS OF 1901.
The best records of hanging and lynching made up for the year 1901. The former is a gleam of encouragement. The latter, in some respects, is distinctly discouraging. There were 115 legal executions in 1901, as compared with 107 in 1900. Of these executed seventy-two were negroes and forty-seven whites. It is somewhat significant that, as compared with 1900, the number of negroes is increased thirteen and the number of whites decreased thirteen, the figures for 1900 being negroes, fifty-eight; whites, sixty. The South had forty-two of the executions and the North thirty-six, the ratio being about the same as last year, when the figures were eighty in the South and thirty-nine in the North. The crimes which led up to these executions were as follows. Murder, 107; criminal assault, 9; attempted criminal assault, 1; train robbery, 1. In 1900 only five were hanged for criminal assault.
This increase in executions for criminal assault would apparently indicate that this crime, which is falsely assigned as "the customary crime" in the South, is coming more and more to be punished by the law instead of by the mob, but the increase of lynchings for the year makes it difficult to determine this with absolute correctness.
The lynchings for the year number 121, as compared with 115 in 1900, an increase of 6. Of these 121 occurred in the South and 14 in the North, as compared with 107 in the South and 8 in the North in 1900, an increase which is not creditable to the five Northern States, California, Idaho, Montana, Kansas, and Indiana. The number of negroes lynched in 1901 was 107, the same number as in 1900. Besides these one Indian and one Chinaman were victims. Curiously enough the principal crimes which led to these lynchings are almost the same in the two years, being 39 for murder in 1901 and 39 for murder in 1900; 10 for criminal assault in 1901 and 18 for criminal assault in 1900. The six Southern States which have the largest number of mob murders are Mississippi, 16; Louisiana, 15; Texas, 15; Georgia, 14; Tennessee, 12; and Florida, 11. Three of these States, however, show improvement, Mississippi having 4 less, Louisiana 5, and Georgia 2 less than last year, but Alabama has increased 7; Tennessee, 5; and Texas, 7. Discouraging as these figures appear, there are many causes at work in the South which promise improvement. It is not encouraging that the number of lynchings in the North should have increased as much.

Lynchings—1901. 354

Georgia.

Cases of.

GEORGIA MOB BURNS

NEGRO AT THE STAKE

Black Who Attempted to Assault the
Wife of a Railroad Section Fore-
man Near Way's Station

Is Lynched.
Aug 11-1901

[SPECIAL TO THE RECORD-HERALD.]

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 11.—For the second time within a week a negro has been hanged at the stake in this part of the South. The latest lynching is reported to have taken place last night near Way's Station, a village on the Savannah, Florida and Western Road about twenty-five miles from here in Bryan County.

The black was accused of an attempt to assault the wife of a railroad section foreman. The crime was committed July 26 and search for the culprit has been in progress ever since.

The negro was captured to-day and taken to the scene of his crime, where he was identified by his victim. The mob at once made preparations to take his life. He was tied to a post that had been driven in the ground, and the crowd, among which were relatives of the woman, quickly applied the torch.

TIMES

Richmond, Va.

NOVEMBER 1, 1901

Was Found Hanging

(By Associated Press.)

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ga., Nov. 1.—A negro, who attempted to assault the wife of Representative Daugherty, was found to-day hanging to a telegraph pole at Allenton. He was surrounded in a swamp by a posse last night, caught and lynched.

GEORGIA MOB LYNCHES A NEGRO

Assailant of a Woman Found Suspended
to a Telegraph Pole.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ga., Nov. 1.—A negro who attempted to assault Mrs. Daugherty, the wife of Representative Daugherty, was found hanging to a telegraph pole this morning at Allenton. He was seen and surrounded in a swamp last night. A conductor on the railroad was telephoned to bring dogs from Dublin, and permission was given by Superintendent Wright. The dogs were put on the scent as soon as they reached the place, and the negro was caught about 2 o'clock this morning.

Was Lynched in Georgia.

(By The Associated Press.)

Spellman, Ga., March 13.—The body of Sherman Harris, a negro, was found this morning swinging from a tree alongside the Spellman road, six miles below town. Harris killed Sidney King, a merchant and farmer, in an altercation yesterday.

NEGRO IS FREED, THEN LYNCHED

Mob Takes Revenge, Though a Judge
Holds George Reed Innocent.

[By The Associated Press.]

Rome, Ga., Jan. 3.—George Reed, a negro charged with attempting to assault Mrs. J. M. Locklear of this city last night, was hanged to-day to a tree. His body was then riddled with bullets by a mob of 150 men. Reed protested his innocence.

After his arrest this morning the negro was taken before Mrs. Locklear, but she failed to identify him and he was returned to jail. However, the mob which had been seeking the prisoner's life was not satisfied. The demonstrations were so pronounced that Judge Henry of the Superior court, not seeing any reason for holding Reed, ordered the sheriff to release him. The mob learning of the release formed within the city limits and marched to the house of Lila Glover in North Rome, where it found Reed. He was taken three miles from this place before being lynched. Mrs. Locklear's condition is serious.

Lynchings — 1901. 359

Kentucky.

NEGRO LYNCHED BY MOB.

Assault of a White Woman Hanged in Paris, Ky.

George Carter, a negro, paid the extreme penalty of his crime of assault upon Mrs. W. E. Boid about three weeks ago at the hands of a mob at Paris, Ky. About 2 o'clock a. m. thirty determined men appeared at the jail door and demanded admittance of Jailer Kiser. He refused and the door was burst open. The jailer was overpowered in an instant, the keys secured and in less than five minutes Carter was in the hands of the mob. He refused to make any statement.

It was the work of only a minute to place a rope around his neck, and he was then half-dragged to the entrance of the courthouse. The rope was thrown over the iron arch leading to the entrance, and, while several pulled on the rope, others lifted his body. He died by strangulation. The mob then quietly dispersed.

During the whole affair there was not a loud word spoken. Scarcely anyone in the town, outside of the immediate participants, knew that the lynching was to occur. At 12:30 o'clock the electric lights were extinguished, and the town was in total darkness.

Before the men dispersed they pinned a card on the body of the negro, bearing this inscription: "This will be the fate of all negroes who assault white women."

The other occupants of the jail, who are all negroes, were greatly frightened, and their cries and moanings could be heard for several blocks. The crime was a most atrocious one.

LYNCHED BY A MOB OF NEGROES

Three Colored Murderers Are Executed by Their Own People.

(SPECIAL TO THE RECORD-HERALD.)

WICKLIFFE, Ky., Sept. 12.—Late last night a mob of negroes invaded the jail here, took out three negro murderers and hanged them to a cross beam in McAuley's mill at the river's edge.

The three negroes, Ernest Harrison, Sam Reed and Frank Howard, confessed to the murder of Washington Thomas, an aged, respectable colored man. Thomas was employed in a tobacco factory, and Saturday night the three men waylaid him along the railroad track, killed him and robbed his clothes of his salary.

They were speedily captured and placed in jail. During the night the colored people of Wickliffe held secret meetings and decided to lynch the murderers. Everything was quietly done. The bodies of the lynched men were left hanging until noon to-day, and there will be no effort by the authorities to apprehend the executioners.

MOB SCARES WOMAN TO DEATH

Shock Due to Lynching Proves Fatal to Kentucky Jailer's Wife.

(SPECIAL TO THE RECORD-HERALD.)

SHELBYVILLE, Ky., Oct. 8.—Mrs. Ben C. Perkins, wife of the jailer at this place, died to-day as the result of shock and fright suffered Wednesday morning when a mob attacked the jail and lynched two negroes. At that time Mrs. Perkins was ill with a nervous attack, and Dr. W. F. Baird, her physician, declares that the raid of the lynch-mob is responsible for the woman's death.

HANGED ON COURTHOUSE STEPS

Kentucky Mob Takes Negro From Jail and Lynches Him.

HODGENVILLE, Ky., Oct. 31.—A mob of fifty or seventy-five determined citizens of the county about 2 o'clock this morning took from the jail Silas Esters, colored, charged with forcing Granville Ward, a 15-year-old boy living near Upton, to commit a crime, and strung him up to the courthouse steps. The prisoner escaped from the mob after the noose had been placed about his neck and made a break for liberty, with the mob after him, firing guns and pistols. The negro fell when about one hundred yards from the jail, riddled with bullets. The noose was again placed about his neck, and he was dragged to the courthouse and swung to the top-stair.

**MOB AT CARBONDALE
BENT ON A LYNCHING**

Hundreds of Men in Illinois Town
Threaten Summary Punishment
to Negro Assailant of a
White Child.

[SPECIAL TO THE RECORD-HERALD.]

CARBONDALE, Ill., Oct. 28.—A crowd of fully 200 excited citizens surround the courthouse clamoring for the life of Tom Moberly, a negro, who to-day assaulted 13-year-old Grace Short, daughter of an Illinois Central truckman, who resides just outside the city.

Moberly was arrested as he was attempting to take a train out of the city. He was given a preliminary hearing before United States Commissioner Claxton at sundown and held to the grand jury. A vicious attack was made on Moberly by the crowd in the courtroom while the examination was in progress, and he was given three bad cuts in the face. He was only saved from lynching by the authorities.

Deputy Sheriff C. H. Rogers arrived from the county seat at 8 o'clock and took charge of the prisoner, who is nearly collapsed with fear. The throng of white men blocks the streets about the courthouse, while small groups of negroes are gathered in the vicinity, threatening vengeance on men who lynch Moberly.

Moberly is in the courtroom guarded by officers, who hope to smuggle him out of town before daylight.

The child was seriously injured.

Lynchings—1901.

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HANG AND BURN NEGRO

ROBBERS KILL GEORGE WARD

African Who Killed Miss Finkelstein
Taken from Jail at Terre Haute,
in Swing from a Bridge and
Later Incinerated in Oil.

Special to The Chicago Record.

Terre Haute, Ind., Feb. 26.—George Ward, the negro who murdered Miss Finkelstein, the school teacher, last evening, was placed in jail at 11 o'clock this morning, and shortly before 1 o'clock was taken out by a mob, dragged face downward to the banks of the Wabash, only two squares away, at the wagon bridge at the foot of the main street of the city, thence to the draw, and hanged from a beam more dead than alive. Then his body was cut down and tumbled off the bridge on the west bank of the river and a fire built, on which he was burned. For two hours the crowd came and went in thousands, while a few hundred gathered close to the fire and renewed it as it died down with oil and crates from a near-by poultry house. The hat was passed around several times for money to buy oil. Some of the bridge weatherboarding was torn off for fuel. No effort was made by the authorities to stop the common conduct, and so far as appearances went it was simply a big bonfire, watched only by a great number of people.

When the crowd near the fire tired of re-viewing it after two hours, it was seen that



IDA FINKELSTEIN.

The victim's feet were not burned. Some one called an offer of a dollar for one of the toes, and a boy quickly took out his knife and cut off a toe. The offer was followed by others, and the horrible traffic was continued, youths holding up toes and calling for bids.

She Called Him "Dirty Nigger."

Ward's arrest was brought about by his mother, who, having read in the morning paper of the murder of Miss Finkelstein, and knowing that Ward had been hunting for her, informed the police. Ward was a laborer at the car works, and there the police found him. He denied everything, and told a story of his whereabouts yesterday afternoon. His hand was badly cut. He said the wound was made in climbing a barbed-wire fence. At police

headquarters he was searched, and a few dollars found in his pockets. The first story told last night was that he had robbed Miss Finkelstein of \$3, but her money was found to-day where the struggle took place in the woods east of the city, along the path she took from her country school. After a time at headquarters Ward confessed to Sheriff Fasig. He said:

"I was out hunting yesterday afternoon and while walking just north of the golf grounds met a young lady. I was walking behind her when she turned to me and told me not to walk behind her, but to walk in front of her. I replied, 'all right, lady,' and started to walk around her. When I was almost even with her she turned to me and called me a 'dirty nigger' and struck me. I pulled up my gun and shot her. I was about ten feet away from her and she fell on her face. I pulled out my knife while she was on her back and cut her throat. I then got up and walked toward the car and came into 16th street, where I got off."

Scene at the Jail.

The cut on his hand was received in the struggle with the school teacher after he had cut her throat. She said last night before she lost consciousness that she had broken his knife in the struggle. Ward stoutly insisted that he had not robbed the girl. He said he killed her because she called him a name and in a fit of anger. After his confession had been made public he was taken to jail. There were perhaps 200 persons gathered there by 11 o'clock. There was talk about "hanging the nigger," but no one thought it would be done. Sheriff Fasig said he did not expect a serious attempt to be made. There was talk of the miners having quit work around Reelville, which is not far from the scene of the crime of last evening, and coming to town. By noon the crowd had increased to 500. Shortly before 1 o'clock the outer doors, wooden affairs, were broken down by twenty men and the foremost of the crowd entered the vestibules, shut off from the jail proper by an iron grating. Jailer O'Donnell fired twice with a shotgun over their heads, but they paid no attention to him and told him to open the door in the grating. Then it was battered down with sledge hammers. Two men went with the jailer toward the cell and brought Ward out. He fought desperately until he was struck on the head with a hammer. Then a rope was tied around his neck and perhaps twenty persons dragged him face downward along the street to the bridge. It is thought he was dead before he was strung up.

Governor Telegraphs Sheriff.

Gov. Durbin was alert early in the day and sent the following message to the sheriff:

"Sheriff of Vigo County, Terre Haute: I am informed that you are confronted with a serious situation. Use all the authority you can command to maintain and uphold the law. If emergency warrants, call upon the state, and all possible assistance will be properly accorded. Keep me advised."

Sheriff Fasig did not think he needed troops. Once or twice he addressed the people about the jail, and told them there was no possible chance of the negro eluding justice.

Ward came from Circleville, O., five years ago, and was born in Grayson, Carter county, Ky. He was arrested a year ago for robbery. The police think he did not intend to rob the girl, but made an improper proposal, and it was then that she told him to go and called him a "dirty nigger."

Lynchers Not Disguised.

Nothing has been done by the authorities as yet looking to the punishment of the lynchers. They were not disguised and there would be no difficulty in identifying them. Jailer O'Donnell says he does not know the two men he accompanied to the cell. Policemen stood on the river bank and watched

the men and boys about the fire, or more. Outside the jail a number of policemen tried to persuade the crowd to disperse, but when a man would not move on no further effort was made.

Now that it is all over, the general opinion is that not more than fifty men were actually lynchers, and that all the others were simply onlookers. Judge Piety of the Circuit court said to-night that the grand jury will meet next Monday, and he will cause a thorough investigation to be made. He says the community has been disgraced and the law must be vindicated.

Other Lynchings May Follow.

There have been stories to-day, which became more positive to-night, of other lynchings. It is said a mob from Clay county will try to lynch Harmon, an old man brought from Brazil to the jail here for safe keeping, as there were threats of lynching him in that town. He killed a young man several months ago because he was making a noise near the house of Mrs. Harmon. Sheriff Fasig will probably send Harmon away from here at once.

GOVERNOR ASKS FOR INFORMATION.

Wants the Sheriff to Give Him Full Details of the Hanging.

Special to The Chicago Record.

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 26.—Immediately on receipt of information that the negro George Ward had been hanged Gov. Durbin called the sheriff by telephone and instructed him to prepare a statement of all the details leading to the lynching and as to the lynching itself. The governor said to-night:

"It is needless for me to say I deplore the lynching. Of course I do. It was unfortunate for the state that such a thing should occur. I have instructed the sheriff of Vigo county to give me a statement with regard to the case. The statement will cover the minute details of the case. Until such statement is made I shall withhold action. I think it is just that the sheriff should first be heard. Further than the current report and the communications between myself and the officials at Terre Haute, I knew nothing of the affair. I expect the statement to be made very soon. Then I shall proceed in the case."

There is much excitement here owing to the fact that the negro who assaulted Miss Dorothy Darter in Irvington, a suburb of this city, is supposed to have been captured at New Castle. A negro answering the description of Miss Darter's assailant has been captured there and will be brought here, probably to-morrow. Irvington citizens threaten mob violence so strong that James F. Quigley, superintendent of the Indianapolis police force, appeared in a statement in the evening papers declaring he would protect the prisoner if it required his whole force to do so.

WAS THE FAMILY'S MAIN SUPPORT.

Sisters and Brothers Tell of Her Efforts in Their Behalf.

Chicago relatives of Ida Finkelstein, who was murdered in Terre Haute, could scarcely believe the news of the girl's death. They said that since she graduated from the Terre Haute high school three years ago her one aim had been to provide a comfortable home for her mother and to educate her brothers and sisters, six in all.

Pride mingled with grief in telling of the work of Ida. Of her salary of \$42 a month, all but \$5 went to care and provide for the family at 545 W. 14th street. This salary she taught in the little country school between Brazil and Terre Haute was sent home semi-monthly. Two sisters employed in a department store also helped to support the family.

Indiana

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Bourgeois and her two babes. Two boys who were visiting the family fled and hid in the woods. They gave the alarm. The negro was hanged and his body riddled with bullets.

SHREVEPORT MEN KILL NEGROES

Blacks Suspected of Complicity in Foster Murder Are Taken From Benton Jail by a Mob and Hanged.

[SPECIAL TO THE RECORD-HERALD.]
SHREVEPORT, La., June 19.—Two of the negroes implicated in the murder of John Gray Foster were lynched by a mob at Benton to-night. One was Frank, commonly known as "Prophet" Smith, who as the head of the "Church of God" movement in that section was blamed as being responsible for the sentiment against the whites which led to the death of Foster. The other was F. D. McLand.

At 6 o'clock men began quietly to obtain horses and ride eastward, crossing the river in twos and threes and ostensibly unarmed. They were all bound for Benton and had a prearranged plan for meeting with a similar crowd from Bossier to form the lynching party.

Jailer Is Overpowered.

The mob appeared before the Benton jail about 9 o'clock and made a demand on Sheriff Thompson for the prisoners. That official at first maintained his attitude of the last few days, but was overpowered by the lynchers.

Having secured the prisoners, the mob went out on the Arkansas road about a mile and a half from the jail and strung them up. Both negroes made statements before they died denying that they had anything to do with the killing of Foster. Smith died praying, while McLand was silent as he was hanged.

There were about 200 armed men in the mob. The lynchers declare that the death of these negroes was necessary to the preservation of the lives of the white men in that section.

NEGRO ASSASSIN IS LYNCHED.

Kills a Husband, Wife and Their Two Little Children.

[By The Associated Press.]

New Orleans, La., Feb. 17.—A negro named Thomas Jackson was lynched to-day at St. Peter, a station on the Texas & Pacific road, about 210 miles above this city. He went to the home of Alexander Bourgeois, the engineer of the drainage machine on the Belle Pointe plantation, on a railway tricycle. He told Bourgeois the manager wanted him, and the engineer mounted the tricycle with the negro. Jackson stabbed the engineer in the back and threw the body into a ditch. He then returned to the house and butchered Mrs.

March 21 1901

HANGED NEGRO TO RAILROAD BRIDGE

ANOTHER NEGRO, CHARGED WITH
ACCESSORY TO ASSAULT,
ESCAPES.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)
 JACKSON, Miss., March 21.—Jodie Bell, the negro who broke into R. C. Terry's house at Terry, Miss., and attempted to take rings off a young lady's hand, last night, was found by a mob and hanged to the Illinois Central railroad bridge, one mile south of Terry.

Charles Hollingsworth was put in jail for assisting Bell to escape. He broke out and was shot at several times, but got away.

Negro Burned at the Stake.
 GULF PORT, Miss., Nov. 4.—An unknown negro, who assaulted a white woman after beating her into unconsciousness, was burned at the stake in Perry County, Mississippi, Saturday night. The crime was discovered shortly after it was committed. A posse was immediately organized and soon caught the negro, who confessed his crime. An informal court condemned the prisoner to be burned, and he was executed on the spot where the assault was committed.

NEGRO MURDERED BY A MOB.

Is Found Dead by the Roadside With a
Rope Around His Neck.

CARROLLTON, Miss., Aug. 4.—The armed mob which has been in the Tallafarro neighborhood for two days looking for Sallie Layton and others some time during last night killed Will Price, a negro who worked for Mr. Tallafarro and lived within 200 yards of his residence.

He was found dead in the road this morning some distance from any trees or anything to which to hang anyone, with a rope around his neck and mutilated by gun shots. Negro John Irving held an inquest over the body. The verdict was: "Came to his death at the hands of unknown persons."

LYNCHING IN MISSISSIPPI.

Mob Hangs John Knox at Scranton
for Killing His Stepson.

[By The Associated Press.]
 Scranton, Miss., Feb. 26.—John Knox, a white man, was lynched here to-night for the murder of Don Davis. The mob was made up of about 100 men. They were fully armed. They caught and bound the sheriff and his deputies and battered down the jail door. After Knox was strung up a hail of shots was fired into his body.

Knox made no protest on the way out of the jail, simply repeating, "I did not mean to do it."

Knox was a Canadian, a strong drinker and often in trouble through liquor. A month ago he married Mrs. Davis, a widow many years his senior. Yesterday he quarreled with his wife, and in his anger shot down his 12-year-old stepson, Don Davis.

WOMEN LYNCHED

By a Mississippi Mob Because
Suspected of Murder for
Which the Mob Had
No Proof.

District Attorney Declares the Women
Did Not Do the Killing and
Were Not Present When
It Was Done.

Governor Arrives Too Late.

A dispatch Friday morning says:
 Carrollton, Miss., Aug. 1.—(Special.)—Three Negroes, two women and one man, mother, daughter, and son, implicated in the murder of Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Tallferro, were taken from the jail here this afternoon and hanged.

Ten more Negroes, implicated by the confession of one of the women hanged, are in jail and may meet death at the hands of the mob.

Governor Longino, hearing of the results of violence against the Tallferros, he was too late to prevent the triple lynching, but with the aid of leading citizens, may save the others. Governor Longino has ordered troops to be ready to rush here. The situation is critical.

The Negroes hanged were Betsy McCray; her son, Belfield McCray, and daughter, Ida McCray. The crime for which they were hanged was the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Tallferro, on the night of July 30.

District Attorney Hill reported that the committee had concluded that while streets were patrolled by heavily armed men, and any overt act would have meant terrible warfare upon any negro who could have been found.

Fears are yet entertained that the lynching of Phillips will breed bloodshed. He was especially active in organizing "protective societies" among the negroes, and it is thought they may try to avenge his death. The work of organizing the negroes has been going on for some time, and it is known that the lodges have provided themselves with arms and ammunition.

were taken to the corporate limits of the town, hanged to a tree by the roadside, and their bodies were riddled with bullets.

APPEAL TO LYNCHERS VAIN.

The lynchers would listen to no appeals. Judge W. F. Stephens and W. S. Hill climbed upon the steps at the jail and urged the mob to disperse and let the law take its course. They were brushed aside. They followed the leaders of the mob to the cell doors, trying to stop them, throwing their arms around the necks of those who were in front and striving to hold them back, but without effect.

Lynn Tallferro, son of the murdered couple, pleaded with the mob to spare the Negroes.

TWO NEGROES SHOT DOWN

SEQUEL TO LEADER'S LYNCHING

Great Excitement Follows the Latter
Deed, Which Leads to Discovery
That Colored Men Are Or-
ganized and Armed.

[SPECIAL TO THE RECORD-HERALD.]

CLEVELAND, Miss., July 21.—Jesse Phillips, labor agitator, preacher and lodge organizer, who murdered young Lucius Reed here July 16, was lynched in this city late last night. He was captured in the afternoon at Mound City after a sharp fight with the officers, and was being brought here for trial when a posse of citizens met the party and took possession of Phillips. He was at once hurried here and hanged to the cross arm of a telegraph pole.

Just as the players were dispersing three armed negroes rode into town, and, stopping three white citizens on the main street, made threatening demonstrations. This was the signal for battle, and fire was opened upon the negroes, two of them being killed, one outright and the body of the other being discovered at the edge of town this morning. The third man escaped. All were armed with Winchester rifles and were well mounted.

Town Is Patrolled.

During the remainder of the night excitement was at fever heat in the city. All the streets were patrolled by heavily armed men, and any overt act would have meant terrible warfare upon any negro who could have been found.

Fears are yet entertained that the lynching of Phillips will breed bloodshed. He was especially active in organizing "protective societies" among the negroes, and it is thought they may try to avenge his death. The work of organizing the negroes has been going on for some time, and it is known that the lodges have provided themselves with arms and ammunition.

It has been decided by the whites that it is absolutely necessary to break up these organizations. The enforcement of this decision is likely to be attended with serious results.

Plot to Murder Planters.

The fact has developed that the killing of young Reed was a studied scheme on the part of the negroes. Phillips was given the weapon with which he did the shooting by a negro, Gus Jones. Phillips himself confessed to these facts when he was captured yesterday. Papers found on his person disclosed plots to murder a number of planters.

WO NEGROES LYNCHED AT PIERCE CITY, MO.

**Mob Shoots at the Swinging Bodies
and Kills a Boy in the Crowd—
Plans to Meet a Pullman Car
Porter and Hang Him.**

[SPECIAL TO THE RECORD-HERALD.]
PIERCE CITY, Mo., Aug. 19.—Eugene Carter and another negro named Godley were taken from jail to-night and lynched on the charge of assaulting and murdering Miss Casselle Wilds on her way home from Sunday school yesterday. When Godley was strung up there was much shooting at the body and a boy was killed and several persons wounded by the indiscriminate firing.

Just before his death Carter confessed that the real culprit was Joe Clark, a Pullman car porter, and the mob has arranged to meet him when he returns from his run and lynch him. Godley, the first man lynched, had already served a penitentiary sentence for assaulting a woman 60 years of age. The feeling against the negroes is intense and twenty-five armed men are now raiding the colored quarter, shooting at every black they can find.

The murder of Miss Wilds was most atrocious. She was met near a railroad bridge, dragged into the woods, assaulted and her throat cut with a razor. A farmer working in a near by field witnessed the assault, but hearing no outcry did not go to her relief. When he saw the negroes running away he gave the alarm. The body of the girl was found at noon to-day, and the negroes were

LYNCH NEGRO IN MISSI

**Dewey Smith, Miner Who Killed W.
Man, Hanged Near Rich-
mond.**

Camden, Mo., March 2.—Dewey Smith, a negro miner, who yesterday shot and killed Chester Stanley, a white miner, at mine No. 1, four miles south of Richmond, Mo., was captured late last night and taken back to the scene of his crime, and his body is now hanging to a tree close to the railroad tracks.

Smith, alias McNeill, alias Bob McBrien was captured at Camden by two white men. They telegraphed Sheriff Crowley at Richmond to come. When the Sheriff arrived a large crowd of men from Lexington Junction and Camden made a rush on the hotel where the negro was confined. Some one fired a gun. Immediately a dozen shots were fired. Smith was brought out without accident and taken back to the scene of his crime. He confessed, but said he shot in self-defense, and requested his body be sent to his mother in Kansas City. A rope was thrown over the limb of the tree and Smith was quickly hanged up.

There is excitement today and talk of lynching a man whom Smith, it is said, charged with being implicated in a plot to kill some men at Richmond and Lexington. Bad feeling has existed for some time between the negroes and whites, and more trouble is feared.

Lynchings — 1901.

Cases of

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Montana.

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THREE VICTIMS OF LYNCHERS.

Mob of Mob at Helena, Mont., and Shelbyville, Ky.

[SPECIAL TO THE RECORD-HERALD.]

HELENA, Mont., Oct. 2.—James Edward Brady was lynched this morning at 1:30 o'clock by a mob of 200 men, who battered in the door of the jail and forced the jailer, at the point of a gun, to give up the prisoner.

Brady was arrested yesterday, charged with criminal assault upon Ida Pugsley, the 8-year-old child of a citizen of Helena. He denied his guilt, although he was positively identified by his victim and a number of persons who had seen him with the little girl.

The mob took the prisoner very quietly to Haymarket Square, a few streets from the jail building, and adjusted the rope about his neck. He was asked if he had anything to say, and he replied by telling the mob that they had got the wrong man. Then he requested that his wages, due him from the Montana Central Railroad, be sent to his wife. The rope, which had been looped over the arm of a telegraph pole, was then pulled up and the free end tied to the pole. The crowd, after its work was done, quietly dispersed.

SHELBYVILLE, Ky., Oct. 2.—Clarence Garnett, aged 18, and "Jimbo" Fields, aged 16, both colored, were hanged by a mob early this morning to the trestle work of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, within 500 yards of the jail. The crowd did its work so quietly that few, save the lynchers, knew of it until daylight. The two boys were charged with having wantonly stoned to death Will C. Hart, a printer, on the evening of Sept. 21. Hart came here from Lebanon, Ohio, and secured work on the Shelby Sentinel. On Sept. 21 his dead body was found near the house of Fields' mother. The two boys were accused of killing him and placed in jail. The door of the building was battered in by the crowd and the jailer intimidated.

Lynchings — 1901. 35d

Cases of

~~RAPE~~

~~RAPE~~

RAPE

August

1901

HANGED BY ENRAGED CITIZENS

Horrible Crime by a Negro Near McFarland
Followed by Swift Vengeance.

YOUNG LADY ASSAULTED WHILE ASLEEP

Awaking She is Brutally Beaten and Stabbed.

THE NEGRO THEN LEAVES HER FOR DEAD

She Recovers Consciousness, the County is Aroused, the Negro Captured.

He is Hanged, Riddled With Bullets and His Body Burned.

(Special to News and Observer.)

Wadesboro, N. C., Aug. 21.—Luke Hough, a negro, was lynched at McFarland, this county, this afternoon and thus paid the penalty for the commission of a crime without a parallel in the history of this section.

Miss Lena Keith, who resides with her brother near the South Carolina line, was yesterday morning brutally assaulted and outraged by Hough today about 1 o'clock. She is now scarcely alive and it is thought that she cannot live.

Miss Keith was asleep in her home by herself when her room was invaded by the negro. She awoke and found herself in his grasp.

The negro seized a chair and pounded her into insensibility and then accomplished his nameless purpose. After having done this he cut her throat, chest and head and left her apparently

extremely insolent.

The young lady is twenty-two years of age and possessed of a beautiful character. The wounds on her neck and head are thought to be fatal.

Later.—We learn that the body of the negro has been taken from the limb and burned.

SECOND REPORT.

Wadesboro, N. C., August 21.—Luke Hough was lynched by a mob tonight and his body riddled with bullets for outraging Miss Lena Keith this afternoon at her home near McFarland. The negro went to her house and struck her in the head with a chair while she was asleep, committed his crime and afterwards tried to cut her throat. Miss Keith has just regained consciousness, but is too weak to tell of the affair. Hough confessed his crime and the mob carried him about a half mile from the scene of the deed, near the South Carolina line, to hang him.

ASSOCIATED PRESS ACCOUNT.

Charlotte, N. C., August 21.—Luke Hough, a negro, was hanged near Wadesboro, N. C., tonight by a crowd of enraged citizens. His body was then riddled with bullets. His crime was criminally assaulting Miss Lena Keith. He attacked his victim while she slept and broke a chair over her head and then tried to cut her throat. The negro admitted his guilt.

The Keiths are prominent people and as soon as the crime became known the entire community began a search. The negro was found within a few hours after the crime.

NEGRO IS HANGED BY A MOB.

Wadesboro, N. C., Citizens Avenue Attack on a Young Woman.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Aug. 21.—Luke Hough, a negro, was hanged near Wadesboro, N. C., to-night by a crowd of enraged citizens. His body was then riddled with bullets. Hough attacked Miss Lena Keith while she slept and broke a chair over her head, and then tried to cut her throat. He admitted his guilt.

Negro Lynched in North Carolina.

Charlotte, N. C., Aug. 21.—Luke Hough, a negro, was hanged near Wadesboro, N. C., to-night, by a crowd of enraged citizens. His body was then riddled with bullets. His crime was criminally assaulting Miss Lena Keith. He slipped upon his victim while she slept and broke a chair over her head and then tried to cut her throat. The negro admitted his guilt. The Keiths are prominent people, and as soon as the crime became known the entire community started in search. The negro was found within a few hours after the crime.

Lynching in North Carolina.

LAGRANGE, N. C., June 19.—D. B. Jones, the negro preacher, who it is alleged attempted to commit an assault on Mrs. Noah Davis near LAGRANGE yesterday, was taken from the guardhouse here last night and lynched.

The negro was about twenty years of age and bore the reputation of being

North Carolina.

NEWS

August 21, 1901

LYNCHED NEAR WADESBORO

A North Carolina Negro Pays the Penalty of a Heinous Crime

Charlotte, N. C., August 21.—Luke Hough, a negro, was lynched near Wadesboro, N. C., tonight by a crowd of enraged citizens. His body was then riddled with bullets. His crime was criminally assaulting Miss Lena Keith. He slipped upon his victim while she slept and broke a chair over her head, and then tried to cut her throat. The negro admitted his guilt.

Columbia, S. C., August 21.—Miss Lena Keith, a prominent white lady, living ten miles above Cheraw, S. C., at McFarland, N. C., was the victim of a most horrible outrage this afternoon, and then murdered. Her assailant was a negro.

It is said that the brute has been caught, and was in the hands of a mob of 150 men, who are determined to burn him.

The Keiths are prominent people, and as soon as the crime became known, the entire community started the search. The negro was found within a few hours after the crime. The whole section is very much excited.

SUN

BALTIMORE, MD.

March 9 1901
LYNCHED IN NORTH CAROLINA

White Man Charged With Criminal Assault Hanged By A Mob.

[Special Dispatch to the Baltimore Sun.]
RALEIGH, N. C., March 8.—James Martindale, a white man, aged 26 years, six weeks ago, near Carthage, criminally assaulted Mrs. Brown, a young married woman, while on her way to teach school. He was brought here to prevent lynching, and was in jail here 40 days. Two weeks ago he was taken to Carthage. At 3 o'clock this morning a mob stormed the jail, took him out and hanged him in the outskirts of the town. The fact had developed two years ago that Martindale had assaulted a young sister of his wife, and this added to the intensity of feeling against him.

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South Carolina.

Cases of

CAUGHT WITH DOGS AND HANGED

Negro Burglar Run Down and Lynched
Near Hampton, S. C.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 21.—A report comes from Hampton of the lynching of an unknown negro, who committed burglary in the residence of Dr. Peples. The man was run down with dogs and hanged. The negro, said to be a tramp, secured some jewelry from the Peples residence. He fired at Dr. Peples, the bullet passing near his head. The neighborhood was aroused and dogs put on the track. The man was hanged where caught.

Cases of BURN NEGRO AT STAKE

Tennesseeans Avenge Attack Upon and Murder of a White Woman.

THOUSANDS ARE PRESENT

Lynching Attracts Great Crowd of Persons Living About the Scene of the Crime.

[SPECIAL TO THE RECORD-HERALD.]
WINCHESTER, Tenn., Aug. 25.—Henry Noles, a negro who assaulted and shot to death Mrs. Charles Williams, wife of a farmer living near here, was burned at the stake near the scene of his crime in the presence of a crowd of over 5,000 persons shortly after noon to-day.

The lynchers and others who came to witness the burning of the negro comprised almost the whole population for miles around.

A procession three miles long followed the black to the stake.

Noles was captured this morning near Cowan and was brought here by his captors and placed in jail. Sheriff Stewart made haste to barricade the jail and protect the prisoner, but within an hour a mob of several hundred men gathered.

Ignore Appeals for Order.

Assistant Attorney General Matt N. Whitaker made a speech to the crowd, appealing to them to assist him in allaying excitement and upholding the law. He promised to reconvene the grand jury to-morrow to promptly indict the negro and have him speedily tried at the present term of court, assuring the crowd that his conviction and legal execution was a foregone conclusion. This appeal was supplemented by others.

The effect of these addresses was lost, however, when several hundred residents from the neighborhood where the crime was committed came up and increased the crowd to thousands. Then the mob swept forward upon the jail, overpowered the sheriff and his deputies, took the prisoner and started for the Williams home, twelve miles distant.

When this point was reached the negro was placed upon a stump and given a chance to make a statement. He mounted the stump stolidly and laughed as he began his statement. He said:

"Tell all my sisters and brothers to meet

me in glory. I am going to make that my home. Tell my mother to meet me where parting will be no more."

Confession of Murder.

He was then asked as to whether anyone else was implicated in the crime. Noles said emphatically no one was implicated but himself.

"Why did you kill Mrs. Williams?" was asked.

"I just done that because I had nothing else to do."

When he finished his statement he was taken from the stump, carried to a tree near by, bound to the tree by chains and his body was saturated with oil. A match was applied and instantly the quivering body was enveloped in flames. Fence rails were piled about the burning body and soon life was extinct.

HIRD BLANK FOR TIGERS

PATTERSON IS SCORE-PROOF

air-tight Pitching by the "Boy Wonder" Gives Detroit Its Third Shut-Out, While White Sox Land on Siever.

American League Games To-day.

Detroit at Chicago.
Cleveland at Milwaukee.
Boston at Philadelphia.
Washington at Baltimore.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Chicago	85	56	29	.659
Boston	80	48	32	.600
Baltimore	78	45	33	.577
Detroit	84	45	39	.536
Philadelphia	78	35	43	.449
Washington	77	33	44	.429
Cleveland	81	32	49	.395
Milwaukee	85	30	55	.353

Roy Patterson, just to prove that there is third star on Comiskey's pitching staff, yesterday took his turn at the whitewashing game. The Detroit tigers were again the victims, and, in addition to receiving their third successive shut-out, they were allowed but two scattered hits in the game. The white Sox in the meantime gathered eight hits and seven runs.

It all makes a record series for the American League, if not for baseball. In the three straight games Detroit has not sent man the circuit of the bases, has secured total of but nine hits and but ninety-three batsmen have faced the three Chicago pitchers.

Only Twenty-eight Men Face "Pa

The game pitched by the St. Croix yesterday was almost if not quite as bad as that of Callahan the day before. Only twenty-eight men faced him.

LYNCHING OF WILDNER

ANOTHER VERSION OF HIS CONFESSION REGARDING THE CRIME FOR WHICH HE DIED.

DETAILS OF HIS CAPTURE

Official Correspondence Between Agent and the Sheriff, Trying to Prevent the Lynching.

DETAILS OF HIS CAPTURE

SPECIAL TO THE NEWS.

Sherman, Tex., Aug. 21.—The definite clew which resulted in the pursuit ending in the capture of the negro Wildner on Mud Creek I. T., yesterday about noon was furnished by George Morris, a negro, who knew him and saw him and at once notified the officers. He was taken across the river yesterday by a ferryman, who had not even heard of the murder. The actual capture was effected by Messrs. Pearson and Churchman, but Constable Davenport and Marshal Witt of Whitesboro came up and once. The posse never surrendered the prisoner to the officers. It was the intention of the posse to bring the prisoner back to the scene of the murder. The Indian Territory members of the mob wished to finish the work on the Indian Territory side but at the earnest request of Caldwell and others they crossed the river into Cook County and proceeded via Dexter to Grayson County. At Dexter word was received that militia and officers were coming to take the prisoner, and the determination to carry out the plan of punishment at once was reached. He was taken into Bill Nelson's ranch, one mile east of Dexter and a half mile over the Grayson County line. He was led to an elm tree about eight inches in diameter, standing on the bank of a ravine. Trace chains were used in securely fastening his feet and neck to the tree and a wire was wrapped about his body and the tree. His hands were tied in front with a cotton rope.

He admitted his guilt and described the crime as follows:

"I had been asleep near the house, saw Mr. Caldwell leave and heard part of his conversation with his wife just as he was leaving. Waiting until I judged he was far enough from home, I went up the ravine and proceeded with it to Whitesboro with all in the west side of the house and went possible dispatch to protect Abe Wildner around to the south side or rear of the house and entered the room by the kitchen window and the top sash fell. This attracted Mrs. Caldwell's attention and she came in. I was hiding under the table. When she entered I seized her. She resisted and I dragged her into the dining room. In the meantime she fell on the floor. I dragged her through the kitchen. She was too weak by this time to offer any resistance. I dragged her out in the cellar. She asked me if I was going to kill her. I told her Abe Wildner against mob. Major Nimmon

could not if she would not tell or give the alarm, but three times when I started to leave she halled and I went back. One time I beat her in the face with my flat iron. The last time I knew if I did not stop her calls the neighbors would hear and I beat her on the head with the butt of the ax and cut her throat with the blade. When I left the cellar I closed the door down. I went into the house and got what articles I wanted and left."

When the match was applied to the fender and dry twigs which were piled about him, the negro did not seem to fully realize his situation, but when the flames began to sear his flesh, he writhed and showed evidence of physical pain. He began praying: "Oh, Lord, have mercy upon me now." The people shouted back: "Why didn't you have mercy upon the woman?"

He prayed again and again and his face was contorted in agony the constantly increasing flames caused. He asked them to drag the fire away and he would tell more. This was done, but he was more. The fire was heaped about him again, then he begged some one to kill him. Once, and the crowd shouted back: "No, that would be too quick."

After the fire had been burning about 15 minutes, coal oil was dashed upon his body from time to time, he pined the flames, which ran up the quivering frame following the oil and perhaps hastening the death, which occurred about 30 minutes after the match had been applied. The people actually engaged in the execution quietly dispersed, but hundreds began to pour in. This morning at daybreak the body, still hanging to the tree, burned off at the knees, was examined. During the night some one had your company. Make full report by letter in reference to action of company on receipt of order.

Official Communication.

SPECIAL TO THE NEWS.

Austin, Tex., Aug. 21.—Governor Bayers made every effort to prevent the lynching of the negro Wildner at Red Branch last night. As soon as advised of the prospective lynching State militia was ordered to the scene, but the work was done before they could reach the place. The following telegrams are self-explanatory:

Gainesville, Tex., Aug. 20, 1901.—Governor Joseph D. Bayers, Austin, Tex.: Abe Wildner in hands of mob and taken to Whitesboro to be burned. Am powerless. Please order militia to Whitesboro at once. A. D. SHREWSBURY, Sheriff Grayson County.

5:44 p. m. Austin, Tex., Aug. 20, 1901.—A. D. Shrewsbury, Sheriff, Gainesville, Tex.: Have directed Gainesville, Denison and Denton companies to report to you at Whitesboro on special trains. Major Nimmon of Denton instructed to take command under your directions. THOMAS SCURRY, Adjutant General.

6:30 p. m. Austin, Tex., Aug. 20, 1901.—Major C. W. Nimmon, Denton, Tex.: You are directed to proceed with Company K, Fourth Infantry, to Whitesboro on special train for the purpose of commanding troops there and protecting Abe Wildner from mob. Other companies will be directed to report to you. Report to the Sheriff if there. Act promptly, but with caution. Keep me advised. THOMAS SCURRY, Adjutant General.

6:30 p. m. Austin, Tex., Aug. 20, 1901.—To the Commanding Officers Gainesville Light Guard, etc. Waiting until I judged he was far enough from home, I went up the ravine and proceeded with it to Whitesboro with all in the west side of the house and went possible dispatch to protect Abe Wildner around to the south side or rear of the house and entered the room by the kitchen window and the top sash fell. This attracted Mrs. Caldwell's attention and she came in. I was hiding under the table. When she entered I seized her. She resisted and I dragged her into the dining room. In the meantime she fell on the floor. I dragged her through the kitchen. She was too weak by this time to offer any resistance. I dragged her out in the cellar. She asked me if I was going to kill her. I told her Abe Wildner against mob. Major Nimmon

of Whitesboro, Tex., Aug. 20.—To the Commanding Officer Denton Rifles, Denton, Tex.: You will report with your company to Major C. W. Nimmon for duty at Whitesboro. Assemble your men with all possible dispatch, and in the event he is absent proceed with your company to Whitesboro with the purpose of protecting Abe Wildner against mob. Report to Sheriff if there; if he is absent act promptly yourself, but with caution. THOMAS SCURRY, Adjutant General.

6:30 p. m. Austin, Tex., Aug. 20.—General Superintendent Missouri, Kansas and Texas, Dallas, Tex.: Please provide special trains at once to move Denton, Gainesville and Denton companies to Whitesboro to prevent lynching of Abe Wildner. Send bills to me by command of the Governor. THOMAS SCURRY, Adjutant General.

6:30 p. m. Austin, Tex., Aug. 20.—C. W. Nimmon, Denton, Tex.: Negro reported burned. If true order for troops to proceed to Whitesboro countermanded. Satisfy yourself before dismissing your company. If not true you will proceed as directed. Make full report by letter in reference to action of company on receipt of order. THOMAS SCURRY, Adjutant General.

10:16 p. m. Austin, Tex., Aug. 20.—Captain T. D. Collins, Gainesville, Tex.: Satisfy yourself as to the truth of Clark's statement. If not true proceed as directed. If true dismiss your company. Make full report by letter in reference to action of company on receipt of order. THOMAS SCURRY, Adjutant General.

10:20 p. m. Austin, Tex., Aug. 20.—Commanding Officer Denton Light Guard, Denton, Tex.: Negro reported burned. If true order for troops to proceed to Whitesboro countermanded. Satisfy yourself before dismissing your company. If not true you will proceed as directed. Make a full report by letter in reference to action of company on receipt of order. THOMAS SCURRY, Adjutant General.

10:44 p. m. Austin, Tex., Aug. 20.—C. W. Nimmon, Whitesboro, Tex.: Wire commanding officer companies at Denton and Gainesville if you need them. Both companies assembled, but delayed moving on account of rumor that negro was burned. THOMAS SCURRY, Adjutant General.

11:50 p. m. Austin, Tex., Aug. 21.—To Sheriff Grayson County, Sherman, Tex.: Please wire whether Abe Wildner has been lynched. If so state time and place. THOMAS SCURRY, Adjutant General.

11:50 p. m. Copies of telegrams received: Denton, Tex., Aug. 20.—Adjutant General Scurry, Austin, Tex.: Telegram received. Company assembling. Special leaves 8:30. NIMON.

9:35 p. m. Gainesville, Tex., Aug. 20.—Thos. Scurry, Austin, Tex.: Clark, Deputy Sheriff, phones from Dexter that prisoner burned in Grayson County. COLLINS.

9:40 p. m. Dallas, Tex., Aug. 20.—Thomas Scurry, Adjutant General, Austin, Tex.: Yours to day to general superintendent M. K. and Tings. Railway, signed Thomas Scurry, undelivered. General superintendent's office closed. Not at his residence. Somewhere in city. Can't find where. His chief clerk out of city. Will try and deliver when he comes home. 9:40 p. m.

Denton, Tex., Aug. 20.—Thomas Scurry, Adjutant General, Austin, Tex.: Telegram received. Will leave on first train for Whitesboro. CHAS. DAUGHERTY, an ax.

10:22 p. m. Whitesboro, Tex., Aug. 20.—Adjutant General Scurry, Austin, Tex.: Arrived here with company K, 22 men, 3 officers. At 10:30 rumor that Wildner was burned six miles

west of town at 8 o'clock. Could not find possible means to confirm rumor. Can't find civil officers in town. Crowd peaceable.

NIMON, I. M. P. M. Whitesboro, Tex., Aug. 20.—Adjutant General Scurry, Austin, Tex.: Have confirmed rumors of burning of Wildner by eye witnesses. Reported to Mayor Hughes. Sheriff still on scene. Crowd dispersing. Peaceable. Will return to Denton. NIMON.

Synopsis of telephone message: Captain T. D. Collins, commanding Gainesville Light Guard, telephoned me about 8:15 p. m. August 20, that he received telegraphic orders to proceed to Whitesboro about five minutes before a special train left Gainesville for Whitesboro. That he assembled his company within 30 minutes, but could not secure a special train. No engine was in the yards. I directed him to communicate with the division superintendent of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas by wire and ask for special train. Scurry.

Telegram received at 10:25 o'clock a. m. August 21: Sherman, Tex., Aug. 21.—Thos. Scurry, Adjutant General: Wildner burned about 7 p. m. yesterday evening, two miles south of Dexter, in Grayson County. A. D. SHREWSBURY, Sheriff.

Federal Inquiry.

SPECIAL TO THE NEWS.

Paris, Tex., Aug. 21.—There is a possibility that the Federal authorities may make the burning of the negro Abe Wildner, near Red Branch last night, the subject of an investigation, and may institute prosecution for kidnapping. Early last night United States Marshal John Grant called up his chief deputy, John B. Walter, over the telephone from Sherman, and stated that he had received a message from the Department of Justice, saying it had been advised that the negro had been kidnaped from the Territory and directing him to take all necessary measures to rescue him from the kidnappers and have him returned to the jurisdiction of the Territory courts, so that he could be turned over to the State authorities by due legal process. Marshal Grant instructed Deputy Walter to come over at once and bring the other deputies, but the message was received too late to catch the train. Marshal Grant was notified to that effect, and stated that he would go himself to Whitesboro, where he was advised preparations had been made to turn the negro at 10 o'clock, and make a demand for him.

NEGRO IS CREMATED BY A MOB IN TEXAS

Abe Wildner, Who Assaulted and Murdered Mrs. Caldwell, a Bride of Two Months, Is Burned at the Stake by Whitesboro Farmers.

[SPECIAL TO THE RECORD-HERALD.]

DALLAS, Texas, Aug. 20.—Abe Wildner, a negro, was burned to death at the stake at 8 o'clock to-night, twelve miles from Whitesboro, in Grayson County. A mob of 5,000 farmers conducted the cremation proceedings.

Wildner, on Saturday evening last, assaulted and murdered the wife of W. C. Caldwell, a white farmer, while Caldwell was away from home. The couple had been married two months and Mrs. Caldwell was only 19 years old. The negro, after assaulting her, cut her throat and split her head with an ax.

Wildner was captured this afternoon near Marietta, I. T. The news spread all over northern and western Grayson County, and farmers poured into Whitesboro and Sadle Villages. Sheriff Shrewsbury gathered

forces and started for these places. He had the nearest militia, at Denton, called out, but the farmers in thousands were too strong, even if the militia had gotten on the scene in time, for the mob was also armed.

The negro was taken overland, twenty miles from where captured, to the scene of his crime. He admitted his guilt, but refused to make a statement. He was chained to an upright post and wood covered with oil piled about him. As the torch was about to be applied Wildner requested his executioners to take away the fire and he would tell them all about the crime. The fire was pulled away and the negro told to talk, but he refused. The wood was again piled around him and set on fire. His body was completely consumed in an hour and the crowd drifted away.

Wildner had served five years in the Texas penitentiary for burglary. He was 30 years old.

BURNED AT THE STAKE

NEGRO IS CREMATED BY A MOB

John Henderson Confesses Murdering Mrs. Caldwell

John Henderson, the husband of the victim, made repeated attempts to kill Wildner with a knife, but was prevented by the mob.

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children saw the horrible death, but did not express the least pity.

Henderson Confesses Two Murders.
Henderson's confession was secured by a committee that visited him in jail. It follows:

"I, John Henderson, killed a white lady unknown to me about three miles north of Corsicana Wednesday afternoon, the 6th inst. There was no one present when I killed her except myself and her two children. I killed her with a new one and had two small and one large blade. I did not assault the lady criminally, but she became scared and commenced crying and I killed her to keep from being arrested. This is the first woman I ever killed, but I killed a man in Marlin, Tex., for which I served five years in the state penitentiary. I know I am going to die, but I don't want to be burnt."

Verdict of Coroner Commends Mob.
The following is the coroner's verdict:

"Inquest over remains of John Henderson held this the 13th day of March, 1901, at the courthouse yard at Corsicana, Navarro county, Texas. I find that the deceased came to his just death at the hands of the incensed and outraged feelings of the best people in the United States, the citizens of Navarro and adjoining counties. The evidence, as well as confession of guilt by the deceased, shows that this punishment is merited and is commendable. Given under my hand and seal at Corsicana, Tex., this the 13th day of March, 1901.

"H. G. ROBERTS,
Justice Peace Precinct No. 1, Navarro County."

Story of the Crime and Arrest.

Henderson, who was a tall, black and heavy-set negro, went to the home of Conny Younger and assaulted and murdered Valley Dale Younger in the presence of her two infant children, cutting her throat and jabbing the knife into the back of her neck. Officers arrested him in Corsicana the next afternoon and at once spirited him away. Bloodhounds trailed Henderson from the scene of the murder to the place of arrest. Henderson was taken to Hillsboro. Last night the officers in charge of the negro started to take him to Fort Worth for safety. When the train reached Itasca the officers were overpowered and the negro taken from them by citizens of the county, who had gone there for that purpose. Henderson was then brought here.

Crowds by Rail to the Lynching.

The first train this morning on the Cotton Belt from Hillsboro was so crowded that it could carry no more. Runners were sent over the county announcing the arrival of Henderson here, and all the morning people swarmed into the city to take part in or witness the execution of the penalty to be inflicted on the negro. After his confession it was decided to burn him at the stake.

A railroad rail was driven into the ground in the corner of the courthouse lot, and boxes and wood piled around it and saturated with oil. As about forty men made a rush from the jail across the street to the courthouse, carrying the negro, handcuffed to the stake the fire-alarm bell was rung and the stores of the city were deserted. As the flames encircled the negro and ran over his clothing the crowd yelled and yelled, and Younger again attempted to cut the murderer with his knife. At no time did Henderson make any outcry, other than once a groan.

Makes Speech from a Treetop.

At 11:30 Lee French, husband of the victim of the negro, Anderson Norris, who beat her to death with a piece of iron pipe last November and who was taken from the jail here last week by the officers and carried to a place of safety, climbed a tree and made an impassioned speech to the crowd, asking them to help him get the murderer and deal with him as they had just dealt with Henderson. The crowd yelled back that they would assist.

The north-bound Central train, arriving at 12 o'clock, was crowded with people from the southern part of the county, who expressed disappointment at being too late. There was no militia on the train.

Gov. Sayers Says He Was Duped.
Special to The Chicago Record.

Austin, Tex., March 13.—Gov. Sayers will to-morrow send a special message to the legislature on the subject of the burning of the negro, John Henderson, at Corsicana. He feels that the state has been greatly outraged by the act of the mob in lynching the prisoner and he will recommend vigorous legislation with the view of bringing the guilty members of the mob to justice and to provide against such crimes in the future. Gov. Sayers is highly indignant at the local authorities of Corsicana and Navarro county for the alleged manner in which they imposed upon him to get the prisoner back to the scene of his crime, and he charges that these authorities played into the hands of the mob.

Cases of
DISPATCH
RICHMOND, VA.

7 July 2 1901

VICTIM OF LYNCHERS.

JOSEPH WALTON (COLORED) HANGED BY A BRUNSWICK CO. MOB.

THE JAILOR WAS OVERPOWERED.

Negro Was Charged With the "Usual Crime," But the Evidence Was Circumstantial—He Lost His Life Early Monday Morning—Details.

LAWRENCEVILLE, VA., July 1.—(Special.)—A lynching for an alleged attempt to commit the "usual crime" was the fate of Joseph Walton, a negro recently arrested in this county.

He was taken from the county jail Sunday night by a crowd of about fifty men, carried four miles to Gholsonville Bridge, and then hanged.

Mr. C. I. Mitchell, the jailer, was forced to deliver the prison keys to the mob. He describes the affair as follows:

"Between 12 and 1 o'clock some men knocked at my front door and aroused me. I went to the door, and opening it, saw about fifty masked men. As soon as the door was opened some one asked me for the jail keys.

SHERIFF HAD NO CHOICE.

"Upon my inquiring what they wanted with them, several replied: 'It is none of your business. The sooner you get them the better for you.'

"All carried pistols or guns, except two. They made me go to my room and get the keys."

Leaving a guard at Mr. Mitchell's house to prevent him from giving an alarm, the nocturnal visitors went to the jail, and finding the prisoner, tied his hands securely. After adjusting a rope about his neck, the men dragged him from his cell into the jail-yard and out into the street. Then fastening the rope around his neck to a jumper, they carried him to the bridge across the Meherrin river and hanged him. Death was caused from strangulation.

As soon as Mr. Mitchell was permitted to leave his house he went to the residence of Sheriff Turnbull, stated to him what had happened, and the officers immediately went in pursuit of the mob. Just on reaching the river they found the

dead body of the negro swinging from the bridge.

An inquest was held to-day, and the verdict of the jury was that Walton came to his death at the hands of an unknown mob.

THE CRIME COMMITTED.

The crime for which Walton lost his life was committed last Thursday night near Triplett Post-Office, in the southeastern portion of the county, and the evidence against him was mostly circumstantial.

He was employed by Mr. J. H. Clarke and slept on a pallet in the room occupied by his sons. He was in the room at 12 o'clock Thursday night, and at 2, when the screams of Miss Clarke aroused the household, he was absent and found some time later in the woods nearby.

Tracks leading from the window were found to correspond with his.

Miss Clarke was asleep when the man entered the room, but awoke when he took hold of her. Her screams frightened him off before she could identify him.

She is a girl of only 16 years and remarkably pretty.

The action of the indignant citizens of South Brunswick has caused considerable comment. Many murders have been committed in the county within the past three years, but in no case has the death penalty been inflicted.

Juries have brought in verdicts of murder in the first degree time after time, but new trials, not on technicalities, but on the evidence, have been granted by the courts.

LYNCHED IN THE PUBLIC PARK.

West Virginia Negro Pays Penalty for Shooting Chief of Police.

[SPECIAL TO THE RECORD-HERALD.]

ELKINS, W. Va., July 22.—William Brooks, colored, was lynched in City Park here this afternoon by a maddened mob of 500 half an hour after he had shot and fatally wounded Robert Lilly, chief of police.

Brooks was creating a disturbance in the lower end of town and when Chief Lilly tried to arrest him the negro fled into a house. The officer followed and clinched with him. While they were rolling on the floor the officer's revolver dropped from his pocket and Brooks seized it and shot Lilly through the abdomen.

Brooks then jumped from a window and was instantly pursued by the crowd which had been attracted by the fight. He was captured after a chase of half a mile and carried to the park, where his body was soon swinging from a tree.

The Reaction Against Lynching.

According to reports from Mississippi Governor LONGINO has as little sympathy for lynching and lynchers as ex-Governor JONES of Alabama. It is said also that Judge STEVENS, who is to try the persons accused of the hideous murder of three negroes in Carroll County, will do his best to fix the guilt where it belongs. In this case the judge himself and the district attorney were witnesses of the revolting conduct of the mob, so that they cannot be put off by perjury.

Such men as these officials have probably never felt anything but repugnance for mob violence, and the frightful increase of the evil is compelling them to protest. An average of more than ten lynchings a year for ten years in the single state of Alabama is certainly warrant enough for their course, especially when it is proved that more than two-thirds of the crimes punished were not of the sort which is held by some people to justify lynch law.

Things have really reached such a pass that a reaction must set in if the South is to be saved from progressive anarchy. She should applaud the efforts of those who are endeavoring to re-establish order and not be misled by apologists like Senator TILLMAN.

METHODISTS IN DISCORD

CLASH ON LYNCHING AND WAR

Opening Day of the Ecumenical Conference in London Marked by Public Differences of Opinion on Two Vexed Subjects.

England—

[SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE CHICAGO RECORD-HERALD.]

LONDON, Sept. 4.—Discord among both Englishmen and Americans marked the opening of the ecumenical Methodist conference here to-day. Meeting in the Cathedral of Methodism, as the City Road Chapel built by John Wesley in 1760 is called, the delegates devoted a long session to prayers and sermons, and then the Boer war and lynchings in the southern American states more than ruffled the harmonious surface.

Bishop Walters, colored, of Jersey City, sprung the lynching issue. He denied that immorality rules the American negro, and as proof of his charge of oppression declared that though ninety negroes were lynched in the United States last year assaults upon white women had been proved in only eleven cases.

Southern Delegates Angry.

"The English people have always been our friends," he eloquently appealed. "You gave us a refuge, and now, when we are struggling to improve ourselves, we look to you, our old-time friends, to give us sympathy and encouragement, as you did in the past."

When he ascended the platform Bishop Walters received the heartiest welcome of any of the American delegates, but this favorable demonstration was cast into the shade by the loud cheers of the English part of his audience when he voiced this appeal. So marked was the occurrence that several of the southern delegates left the hall, while others more or less openly expressed their disapprobation.

Differ Upon the Boer War.

Discord over the Boer war developed into a platform clash. Sir Charles Skelton, former Mayor of Sheffield, and Rev. Joseph Odell were the critics of the conflict, while its defender came from across the Atlantic in the person of Dr. Potts of Toronto, who delivered a heated imperialistic speech in answer to the assertion that "Hell is let loose in South Africa." Preaching of the gospel of peace was urged in reply to him.

American and Canadian Methodists are represented by 300 delegates. The Methodist Episcopal church of the United States sent 129 representatives, among them Bishops Hurst, Vincent, Hamilton and Hartzell. The Methodist Episcopal church South is rep-

resented by seventy delegates, including Bishops Fitzgerald, Galloway, Granbery and Anderson. The colored Methodist churches of America are represented by fifty-eight delegates, including twenty colored bishops.

BLAMES SHERIFF FOR LYNCHING

Adjutant General of Missouri Upon Mob's Work at Pierce City.

[SPECIAL TO THE RECORD-HERALD.]

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Aug. 29.—Responsibility for the recent lynching of three innocent negroes at Pierce City is placed upon Sheriff Manlove of Lawrence County by Adjutant General Dameron. In his report to Governor Dockery, made public to-day, General Dameron says that despite the fact that threats of lynching were openly made, "the sheriff saw fit to leave for his home at Mount Vernon," and adds that it is the general belief that if he had remained at his post of duty during the crisis and asked for the militia the lynchings would have been prevented.

Earnest Protest Against Lynching.

In my inaugural address I referred to the general subject of lynching in these words: "Lynching must not be tolerated in a great and civilized country like the United States; courts, not mobs, must execute the penalties of the law. The preservation of public order, the right of discussion, the integrity of courts and the orderly administration of justice must continue forever the rock of safety upon which our government securely rests."

This I most urgently reiterate and again invite the attention of my countrymen to this reproach upon our civilization.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1901.

Unmerited Applause for Tillman.

Is it only under the influence of such a great wrong as slavery that the northern conscience can be made to feel the manly cruelties of race discrimination?

The reception given to Senator TILLMAN's speech at Marinette, Wis., would seem to compel an affirmative answer to this question. For the orator had his auditors with him in his intemperate attack upon the negro, though its misleading inferences should have repelled sympathy if they had cared for the facts. While the abhorrence for the crime of criminal assault upon women is easily intelligible, everyone should know that the lynching of the blacks is not a punishment reserved for that crime. It is often visited upon common murderers and upon persons guilty of comparatively trivial offenses. Moreover, the executions are sometimes put through upon mere charges without proof.

Nothing, therefore, could be more unfair than a justification of lynching by reference to the one crime, and wherever it is accepted without protest we must suppose that the race prejudice exists. The same conclusion follows also when we consider the temper of the meeting at Marinette and other assumptions by the

Senator. If all men are not created equal we have always preached equality of opportunity in this country, and that is the great question at issue. There is no natural right of the white to rule the black such as Mr. TILLMAN imagines. If ignorance is to be made a bar to the elective franchise it should operate against ignorant whites as well as against ignorant blacks. If there is to be a property qualification it should tell against both races. No impassioned oratory would be effectual to confuse these truths before an impartial court.

But we have not yet arrived at the full measure of the Senator's intolerance which was so warmly applauded. It is said that "he condemned BOOKER WASHINGTON's scheme of educating the negro along industrial lines," as if any attempt at the development of the race were an impertinence. Surely such a contention can deserve no sympathy, and this is the more apparent when WASHINGTON's position is thoroughly understood. In a eulogistic notice of the man, his work and his "Autobiography" which Mr. HOWELL has written for *The North American Review* the writer says of the subject of his sketch:

By precept and by practice he counsels, not a base submission to the southern whites but a manly fortitude in bearing wrongs that cannot now be righted, and a patient faith in the final kindness and ultimate justice of the Anglo-Americans, with whom and by whom the Afro-Americans must live. He has seen the party which freed the slaves unable through forty years of interrupted power to keep them politically free or make them socially equal with their former masters, and his counsel, enforced by his eminent example, has been for the Afro-American to forego politics, at least for the present, and to put from him indefinitely the illusive hope of associating with the Anglo-American.

Before any audience, northern or southern, BOOKER WASHINGTON is entitled to greater sympathy than BENJAMIN TILLMAN, and nothing save a blind race prejudice could prevent a judgment in his favor.

ALABAMA LYNCHERS INDICTED.

First Instance of the Kind in That State for Many Years.

[SPECIAL TO THE RECORD-HERALD.]

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 23.—The first indictments for lynching returned in the state for many years are reported from Elmore County, where Judge Enson called the grand jury in special session to investigate the hanging of a negro who was accused of attempted murder. Judge Enson gave evidence of the earnestness with which the inquiry was prosecuted by sentencing to jail for contempt of court several witnesses who refused to testify.

LEBANON, Ky., Aug. 23.—An unsuccessful

attempt was made early this morning to lynch Dan Hotten and Charles Shipp, who are confined in the Marion County jail, charged with murder. Officer Brent, who was secreted in a coal shed near the jail, opened fire on the mob, causing it to disperse.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Aug. 23.—Governor Dockery this afternoon ordered Adjutant General Damoc and Brigadier General Clark to go to Peirce City at once to protect the property of the state there against the mob. There is talk of disbanding the militia company at Peirce City, because its rifles were used by the mob that lynched three negroes.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Oklahoma, Aug. 23.—William Favors, a negro, held here on the charge of being connected with the murder of Gazelle Wild, at Peirce City, Mo., was released on a writ of habeas corpus this afternoon, but immediately rearrested. It is thought Governor Jenkins will not honor a requisition unless assured that the negro will be protected.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Aug. 23.—Mrs. Charles Williams, wife of a farmer of Franklin County, Tennessee, was shot and killed to-day by Henry Noles, a negro, who attempted to criminally assault her. After shooting Mrs. Williams the negro fired upon her little son, the bullet grazing his head. Sheriff Stewart and a posse with bloodhounds are in pursuit of the negro, who may be lynched if caught.

PLEA FOR LYNCHING CHEERED.

Wisconsin Audience Applauds Radical Views of Senator Tillman.

[SPECIAL TO THE RECORD-HERALD.]

MARINETTE, Wis., Aug. 4.—Senator Tillman was cheered by an audience here last night when he advocated lynching for negro ravishers. The senator addressed 4,000 persons, speaking on the race question from a southern view point. He began by saying that the North no longer believed that the negro is the equal of the white man, and his statement seemed to meet the approval of his hearers.

"In Wisconsin you have 5,000 black men," he said. "Why don't you try the bleaching process and exterminate them by intermarrying? The idea is repugnant to you. In South Carolina we have 750,000 blacks and 550,000 whites. All men are not created equal, and the negroes are not fit to vote. Come what may, the white people of the South will govern their own country."

Senator Tillman condemned Booker Washington's scheme of educating the negro along industrial lines.

"I don't want to uphold slavery," he continued. "I thank God there are no slaves to-day under the Stars and Stripes."

Mr. Tillman made a plea in justification of lynching, saying that "southern women could not be brought into court to testify to their shame and degradation before a jury for the purpose of convicting a beast." His reference to the sanctity of the southern household and the southern women and his remarks on lynching were heartily applauded. He closed with an impassioned statement to the effect that the white people of the South would remain on top, "in spite of the devil," and if necessary he and his brethren were ready to take down their shot-guns again.

Bishop Turner on Negro Criminals.

The drastic remedies advocated by Bishop TURNER of the African Methodist Church for preventing the crime of assaulting white women is a shock to the country, not only because they are promulgated by a bishop but because they are so directly opposed to the intelligent judgment of the people who have given serious thought to this most important question growing out of the race problem in the South.

Deportation of the blacks to Africa has been dismissed long ago by those who have studied the race question as impracticable and inhumane. As a solution of the race question, even though it were practicable, it would be a reproach to our Christian civilization. The negroes came here in slavery, not of their own volition, and after freeing them from bondage and vesting them with the full privileges of citizenship it is now proposed to deport them to Africa. The word "deport," of course, is a misnomer in this instance, for the reason that the blacks who would be sent to Africa never resided there. They are citizens of the United States. If it is seriously proposed to found a colony of convicts and outcasts in some far off "Siberia" to which certain classes of offenders are to be exiled, the nation could not "draw the color line." White criminals would have to be exiled as well as negroes, and the statistics of criminology show that the whites would greatly outnumber the blacks in such a colony.

Anglo-Saxon civilization will not add to the blot of slavery the still blacker crime of branding them and exiling them after it has liberated them and elevated them to citizenship. We cannot now turn back. The black race must be lifted up. The negro who commits a crime must be lawfully punished as the white criminal is punished. There can be no color line in the penal code without national dishonor and reproach to our civilization.

Branding the cheek of the black man and exiling him to a convict colony is revolting and repugnant to our ideas of justice and humanity. What to do with the black race is being solved in such institutions as the Tuskegee Institute at Tuskegee, Ala., and in hundreds of similar institutions where the negroes are being trained and educated for citizenship.

Terrible Cost of Lynch Law.

The white men of Washington Parish, Louisiana, may persuade themselves that their burning and massacre of negroes is a necessary deterrent to the crime of assault upon women, but they have actually piled crime upon crime, invoked crime passed along an inheritance of crime to their children, inflamed a race antagonism so that feud is added to feud and the distressing race problem is made more difficult of solution.

They began by burning a man to the stake, a barbarous crime which is the delight of savages and white savagery. The young community moralized by such a lesson, such a lesson which will at last be a

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THE PRESIDENT ON MOB VIOLENCE.

President Roosevelt touched upon many questions in his addresses he has made during his present tour and has expressed his views upon them all clearly, and forcibly after his customary manner, but not one of his utterances has been more timely or important than those delivered on Saturday upon the growing evil of mob violence. His characterization was timely because almost every day's news enforces its necessity; important, because the evil against which he so forcibly inveighs menaces justice and strikes at the roots of good government.

The gist of the president's views upon this question is that mob violence is "incompatible with free government, with free and orderly liberty in our republic"; that "the worst wrong that can be done to our people is to try to teach them that ought can be obtained by mob rule or violence of any kind"; and that "anarchy in any shape or manner—and by anarchy I mean all types of mob violence, the violence of one man or the violence of many by action against the law—anarchy in any shape or way is the surest handmaiden of tyranny."

Mob violence as a certain end, whether it be to better property, to better industrial conditions, to gratify personal resentment or hatreds—a tendency which is steadily increasing, justifies the long protest and warning from the present. It is time for those in authority to speak out boldly and unmistakably, and those upon whom rests the duty of enforcing the law to take measures for its rigid and prompt enforcement, so that not the slightest pretext will remain for mob violence. Their duty does not end there. They must be prepared to punish those who instigate mob violence, for, as the president says, "the worst enemy of the people upon whose behalf mob violence is invoked is the man who invokes it, the man who connives at it or incites it." One crime is never excused by another, and truer words were never uttered than that violence aids no one. The president might have added that it brutalizes those who commit it. The brutalities which have attended strikes in many instances, the inhuman violence which would be perpetrated in the mining districts but for the presence of troops, and even then is barely restrained, the rapid increase of lynchings in the south, and the rapid increase of lynchings in the north as well, the mob murders at Monroe, Mich., and Sparta, Ill., last week, and the outbreak of individual violence everywhere justify the president in his reference to the invasions of law and order. Those in authority as well as those under authority should heed what he says. "The worst wrong that can be done to our people is to try to teach them that ought can be obtained by mob rule or violence of any kind."

Southern Crusade Against Lynching.

One of the most prominent and influential members of the Alabama state constitutional convention is ex-Governor Thomas G. Jones of Montgomery. We have had occasion to comment upon a strong and eloquent plea against the disfranchisement of the negro which he made in a letter to the Montgomery Advertiser, and a recent speech which he delivered in the convention on the subject of lynching is equally worthy of notice. It is said to have carried the day for an amendment to the constitution which empowers the governor to remove a sheriff who fails of his duty in defending a prisoner against mob violence.

Mr. Jones first called attention to the fact that there had been more than 100 lynchings in the state in ten years—a most appalling record. He declared also that in more than two-thirds of the cases the usual excuse could not be offered. Other crimes than the ravishing of women were the cause of the murderous outbreaks, and public sentiment had become so utterly demoralized that on a mere charge of larceny three or four persons, including a woman, were taken from jail and shot. Speaking to this point the ex-governor said:

These mob executions are brutalizing our children, blunting our religion and undermining our civilization. Can anyone in the sound of my voice rise up and say that this is not so? We are undermining all noble ideals of duty and manhood.

From the time that he is elected, or before even, a sheriff is made to understand that it is better to yield to a mob of citizens who have claims to respect than to protect a worthless prisoner who breathes in the idea from the atmosphere in which he is brought up, and officials are affected as he is. Grand can never discover lynchings, though identity is known to everyone in the city. The effect of the false conception of what is right in official conduct is deeply deplored by Mr. Jones, who says of it as follows:

When we surrender to any local opinion, which dominates in some town, that a sheriff is not bound to take an even to loss of life or limb in defending a prisoner, we abdicate all our past duty and worship false and base standards. Why should not the sheriff stand as well as the locomotive engineer, the priest, or the doctor, or the lawyer? We are setting a shameful example to our young sons, who are coming up and we teach that when a prisoner is in the hands of an officer that officer is free to desert of duty because there may be danger. It is not like Alabama or the South to tolerate such a doctrine. Let us declare our faith as to this in our fundamental law. That the convention did so declare itself.

is a most encouraging sign of a reaction against lynching, and the splendid work which ex-Governor Jones is doing deserves the highest commendation. If men of his standing in the South should generally devote themselves to that work they would perform the greatest possible service for their section and for their

FAVORS BRANDING OF NEGROES

Bishop Turner Advocates Also the Deportation of Blacks. 1901

[SPECIAL TO THE RECORD-HERALD.] ATLANTA, Aug. 27.—"If after having branded their cheeks and provided for their being carried to Africa the country will turn over to me all these criminals that they are burning, hanging and shooting I will give the world another Rome or establish a country like Australia, which was founded and built up by English cut-throats and penal convicts." So said Bishop Turner of the African Methodist church in an interview to-day with regard to the best manner of preventing the crime of assaulting among negroes. He continued:

"I am as much convinced as ever that African emigration would be best for the negro and best for the white man. There is an irresistible conflict between whites and blacks that nothing but separation can reconcile and put an end to.

"Our children are generated and nurtured under a malignant and misanthropic excitement that will wreck this country and make our civilization hiss and a byword. And if it is a fact that the negro will not let white women alone, then white men owe it to their manhood and honesty to get rid of him; and if they will open up a highway to Africa millions of the black race will go. Rather than shed so much blood, and possibly some innocent blood, you had better enact laws to brand these fools and scoundrels and crop their ears and banish them to Africa."

The following is a report from Wichita, Kansas, under date of September 17, explains how the Negro often gets credit for committing crimes of which he is not guilty.

A few years ago a Negro school teacher was charged with assaulting a white girl, was arrested and taken before the girl and duly identified and lynched. Three weeks later it turned out that the deed was committed by a white man in disguise, who confessed to the crime. God alone knows the number of such cases in the South:

Wichita, Kan., Sept. 17.—The man who assaulted Mrs. Wadell Monday night was caught tonight by the bloodhounds and proved to be a white man blacked with burnt cork and not a Negro.

Must it be said to the shame of the United States that burning at the stake is now an American institution and distinctively such? Certainly no other country, savage or civilized, rivals this

in the savage practice. Among the remains of it but grew some traditions of historians who recount the barbarities of past ages. We find our own precedents in the vanished life of the red Indians, at whose cruelties we lift up our hands in a self-righteous horror.

would this public say if it were a few months death

others that have been as well as in the simply an indictment of the whole at the bar of the world. Most of public sentiment should stem this growing and frightful evil.

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Lynchings—1901.
Legal Punishment of Lynchers.
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ALABAMA LYNCHER CONVICTED

Member of Mob That Killed Negro Sentenced to Life Imprisonment.

WETUMPEKA, Ala., Aug. 28.—George Howard was to-day convicted of murder in the first degree and was sentenced to life imprisonment. Howard was a member of the mob that lynched Robert White, a negro, several months ago.

Howard admitted his part in the lynching. He is one of the best-known farmers in his section of the county.

The cases against half a dozen others accused of being members of this mob are ready for trial. A number of men who are alleged to have taken part in the lynching have left the country.

TWO LYNCHERS ARE CONVICTED

Alabama Men Sentenced to Ten Years for Killing a Negro.

WETUMPEKA, Ala., Aug. 30. At 12 o'clock last night the jury in the cases of John Strength and Martin Fuller, charged with having participated in the lynching of Robert White, a negro, returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree and sentenced the defendants to ten years in the penitentiary.

This makes three convictions in these cases, George Howard having been sentenced to life imprisonment a few days ago. The case of John Thomas, the white man with whom Robert White and his brother Winston had the difficulty which resulted in the lynching of Robert, is now on trial.

A strenuous effort for a continuance was made by the defendants, the main contention being the absence of witnesses, two of whom are alleged to have left the country under indictments charging them with complicity in the lynching. Judge Denson decided that the case should be heard at once. Every step is being bitterly contested, and the trial may consume several days.

Offers Rewards to Convict Lynchers.
[By The Associated Press.]

Terre Haute, Ind., March 6.—Sheriff Fasig has received notice that the International Council of the World has offered a reward of \$500 for the arrest and conviction of every person implicated in the lynching of the negro Ward. The council is incorporated under the laws of the state of Washington, with headquarters at Seattle, and is for the benefit of men and women of African descent.

Damages for Husband's Lynching.
Mrs. Lucy C. Jenkins was paid \$4,000 yesterday in settlement of a suit for damages brought by her against Henry Bushing, former sheriff of Ripley county, Indiana, his bondsmen and forty citizens of Versailles, the county seat. Mrs. Jenkins' claim for damages was based upon the lynching of her husband in September, 1897. He was dragged from the county jail and killed with four other men arrested on a charge of horse stealing. Mrs. Jenkins fled from Ripley county, and, coming to Chicago, began suit in the United States Circuit court for \$5,000 damages. A compromise was effected and yesterday her attorneys, W. H. Najdowski and W. R. Crawford, were paid \$4,000 by Attorney Frank S. Jones, representing the Indiana defendants.

ITALY PRESSES POINT

Ambassador Urges Federal
Statute Against Lynch-
ing of Foreigners.

POINTS TO TREATY RIGHTS

Signor Mayor des Planches Would
Make National Government,
Not States, Responsible.

[SPECIAL TO THE RECORD-HERALD.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—An extension of the federal laws so as to insure the protection of subjects of Italy living in this country from lynchings and other violence is the subject of repeated effort on the part of the diplomatic representatives of King Victor Emanuel's government accredited to Washington. The matter recently was the subject of a heated debate in the Italian senate, when Baron Fava interpellated the government to the progress of the negotiations for an adjustment.

The agitation is the outgrowth of attacks upon Italians such as have taken place in Louisiana, Colorado and Mississippi, and the difficulty encountered by the national government in dealing with these cases because they are matters of state jurisdiction.

Signor Mayor des Planches, the new Italian ambassador, who recently reached his post in Washington, has taken up the question, using as a text for his representations the lynching of several Italian citizens at Erwin, Miss.

CITES TREATY PROVISIONS.

"Under the treaty which exists between Italy and the United States," said the ambassador to-day, "the citizens of each country are guaranteed the fullest protection while residing in the other country. In the case of Americans residing in Italy they have exactly the same rights, the same protection, the same recourse to the courts, that an Italian enjoys. The only exception is in connection with political rights. In the case of Italians residing in the United States the treaty assures them the same rights and protection given to American citizens.

"Unfortunately this expression of the treaty, so far as it relates to Italians in this country, is somewhat theoretical, for under the American system, which limits the fed-

eral authority over states, the central government is not able to give effect to the guarantee laid down by the treaty. We fully recognize the difficulties of this situation, which have been as apparent to the statesmen of this country as they have to those of Italy. We have hoped this would bring about the enactment of a law which would permit the federal government to carry out the guarantees of treaties. This would be a genuine remedy for affairs similar to those which have occurred in Louisiana and Mississippi and would prevent the periodical agitation over cases arising in the states. As these cases arose they would be assured of attention under the federal authority with careful regard for the execution of treaty obligations.

INDEMNITY NOT SUFFICIENT.

"Since the recent lynchings at Erwin, Miss., there has been more or less discussion of the payment of a money indemnity. But in the view of the Italian government, the question of indemnity does not enter into the case. There has been no suggestion coming from us, much less a demand, for a cash indemnity to the government. The Italian government does not seek blood money.

"At the same time the families of the victims, who are the ones most directly affected, are naturally willing to listen to suggestions of a monetary indemnity, and when these suggestions are voluntarily made by the state or federal authorities, we can do nothing more than be the medium for considering them in behalf of our people. But such indemnities are to the people affected, and not to the Italian government, which feels that there is a far greater question involved than any financial return to individuals. It is the real and the permanent remedy of having the federal laws give to Italian subjects the protection guaranteed in our treaties that we desire, and it is to this end that my exchanges of views are tending, rather than to the payment of special indemnities in special cases. What the Italian government desires is a system covering all cases."

Senator Hoar today presented a measure in the Senate which, if adopted, will undoubtedly go a long

Hoar Has Plan
to Check Lynching
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way toward checking lynching. It provides that all who participate in a lynching shall be subject to trial for murder in the United States Circuit Court, that because to lynch a person is to deny him the right of the protection of the law.

The bill makes a county in which a lynching may occur liable for \$5,000 to \$10,000, to be paid to the family of the person lynched, or if he has no relatives the amount is to be paid to the United States government. This will be recovered by suit in the United States Circuit Court. It also proposes to punish officers of the law who are negligent in their duty and fail to protect the prisoners in keeping. It makes them liable to a fine of \$5,000 or imprisonment for five years.

1901.

Relation Relating to 43

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ITALY PRESSES POINT

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NEW YORK

Arkansas

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THE LYNCH EVIL

Father J. M. Lucey's Plan for Destroying It

CO-OPERATION NEEDED

Suggests That a State Convention Be Called,

To the Editor of the Gazette.

Although but an humble citizen of the great state of Arkansas, there are occasions when even the humblest should present his thoughts if they give promise of any light or help. The good name of our state and its commercial prosperity are threatened by the appearance not merely of lawless acts of individuals but by what is much more dangerous, a lawless spirit in the mass of the people. Individual acts might be overlooked, but not so with the spirit of lawlessness which would soon impregnate our political system with a deadly poison. It is to be expected that the relatives of outraged women shall endeavor to visit vengeance upon the perpetrators of the horrible crime. It is not Christian nor good civil polity, but it is human nature. If lynching would only stop there. Through the weakness of human nature the incapacity of legal remedies its force is extended to almost everything. More than one-third of those who have undergone this illegal penalty have suffered for what should be a nameless deed among Christian people. And the awful fact remains that lynching rather increases than decreases the crime. It is necessary that the people be awakened in many ways. Thoughts which would never otherwise have been brought to view. Execute public criminals with similar show and the notoriety will prove an incentive to crime. It is a sad reflection that there is not a county in the state where the officers of the law are competent to prevent a lynching. Assertions

to the contrary have always been made and after the lynching was over mass meetings have passed condemnatory resolutions. What cannot be done by the law officers of Fort Smith, Little Rock, Pine Bluff and Texarkana cannot be done anywhere.

On the other hand, too much is said about a race war. Every local affair is so classified. A race war, if it comes, will furnish material for the most horrible chapter in American history. It should not be allowed to come. The shadow of the storm should be noted. There is no disguising the fact that a feeling of resentment towards the whites is gradually arising in the hearts of the blacks. It manifests itself in all manner of private revenge for real or imaginary wrongs. The burning of houses, common thefts, even the outrages of women, are to some extent the effects of this feeling. It is true that the most outrageous crime is committed by the white race. But scum rises only from troubled waters. Disease breaks out in the weakest parts of the human body. The foolhardy are always premature in their action. Those who have studied the history of inferior races and who have carefully observed negro character will agree that much of the crime committed by negroes against the white race, springs from a but ill regulated resentment. The negro feels that he has a grievance and may yet become to the South what Irishman is to England.

If agriculture is the source of a nation's wealth, there are none too many agricultural laborers in Arkansas. An adjustment of differences and a guarantee of lawful treatment would produce a feeling of contentment and a spirit of emulation as well as harmony with one solid working body all the factors of prosperity in the state. Many years ago, New Orleans needed a new lock. Owing to certain impediments of soil, which it was contended were almost insurmountable, the much needed improvement was indefinitely postponed. An engineer of national repute, happening to visit the city, was advised of the trouble. He examined the place and told the people that by turning the clay over so that the rays of a bright sun and currents of pure air would strike it, they would soon have the very best material in the world for their dock. The negro is a good mechanic, a good farmer and soldier, and would make a good all-round citizen with a little more bright sunshine and pure air.

There are in Arkansas less than 400,000 negroes in a total population of 1,400,000. About four whites to one black. In Mexico, where the proportion is one Caucasian to eight colored (In-

dians and negroes), lynching is unknown! All that is needed here is an open adjustment of differences and a guarantee that law shall prevail.

The commercial prosperity of the state is in more danger than the general peace may realize. Arkansas lying on the great thoroughfare to Mexico and Central America, possessing an enviable variety of soil and climate and peopled by more than one million Americans, should not be content with a subordinate place among the Southern states. This fate is impending. Those who have taken an active part in the work of commercial leagues will verify the fact that millions of dollars of investing capital have been withheld from Arkansas on account of the lawless punishment of negroes. Some of this timidity is produced by a sentimental feeling, but the chief preventing cause is a purely business sense of danger. Capital will not come to a state where in addition to ordinary labor troubles there is the seed of civil war.

Those who defend lynching may advance to other barbarities. They may do as England did in India with the Sepoys, fire the negro from the cannon's mouth, but that will not solve the race trouble.

The proper step to be taken seems to be suggested by universal opinion. When the law officers are taken to task on account of a lynching, the invariable answer is that the moral support of the people was not assured. The officers maintain that with the moral support of a community, they could maintain law and order. Why not give them this assurance? Under the long delay and other circumstances, it should be given in so positive a manner as to be unmistakable. This means a general convention of the white people of the state giving the guarantee. This question is great enough to justify a state convention. There is scarcely a doubt but that the race question could be once for all settled by such a convention, so far as Arkansas is concerned. The American people have solved many intricate questions of public polity and they can solve this one. It should be a white man's convention, for the white people of the state must settle this question. Two representative colored men of the state might be invited to present to the convention the views of the colored race. As the Methodist and Baptist churches include nearly all the most intelligent negroes, the authorities of those could readily, if asked to do so, present proper representatives.

Force of circumstances seem to point to the commercial bodies of the state to assume charge of calling and conducting the convention. The commercial standing of the state is at stake. Bolshie should be ignored.

I cannot but believe that if the executive committees or presidents of the commercial leagues of the state would, after being nullified by the supreme court associations, issue a call for a convention

to meet next November in Little Rock, an assembly of representative men would respond. Gov. Jones and all other state officers would extend every official courtesy.

If there is anything in the criminal practice of courts and responsibilities of officers that need a change, recommendations along the proper lines would be made to the legislature. If it appears necessary that for the present, sheriffs may need a ready support, one hundred members of the commercial bodies in the several counties, organized or to be organized, would pledge themselves to answer any call. What the people cannot do is out of the reach of human power. Should such an endeavor fail, history would attest the fact that an honorable attempt was made to stop the unchristian and barbarous practice of lynching.

J. M. Lucey.

AUGUST 1899

The Chicago "Lynching" Convention

The convention of the Afro-American League, now in session in Chicago is worthy of some notice. Booker Washington, Bishop Turner and other prominent men of the negro race are present, and an extensive discussion of the lynching problem is under way.

The efforts of these men of the colored race to correct this evil are commendable, but it is to be questioned if they are well directed. It is for these leaders to preach morality to their own people, to plead with them to co-operate with state governments in detecting guilty criminals and then to demand the protection of state governments. This course commends itself to logic, and can excite the opposition of no reasonable man. But when, as is understood, an attempt is made to give such matters as these a federal aspect and to call on the central government to apprehend those who participate in mob violence and to prosecute them in federal courts the problem assumes an entirely new phase.

In all kindness and candor, can it be possible that these representatives of their race realize what they are doing? Have they lost sight of the fact that to ask the federal government to meddle in what is essentially the province of a state court, is inviting a renewal of the bitterness and ill-feeling which the passage of the last thirty years has done so much to obliterate? It is doubtful if even the national constitution would sustain such a statute as this, and it is certain that it would stand an excellent chance of being nullified by the supreme court as an invasion of state rights.

It is preposterous to suppose that United States marshals could be any more effective in ferreting out the identity of lynchers than are the county officers usually assigned to this task. Each would labor under the same difficulties. It is next to impossible to induce one inhabitant of a community to betray his neighbor in a matter of this kind. While such reticence may be regretted, the people have discovered that as they must depend on themselves for swift retribution in cases of this nature, it is human nature not to surrender to punishment those who take part in such affairs. What guarantee is there, then, that deputy marshals and troops at a few isolated posts will be able to effect what well equipped and conscientious officers on the spot have failed to accomplish?

Now, there might be some reason in this action on the part of the anti-lynching convention if a rider had been put on the resolution to the effect that the federal government would likewise try and punish the person or persons for whom protection against the mob is sought. It is a bad rule that won't work both ways. If these delegates will insist on the United States government bringing the lynchers to justice, why cannot they go a step further, and decree that the same power shall inflict penalty on the party or parties whose crime is more heinous than that of mob justice? The leading fault with such reformers as these is that they fail to view the other side of the question.

While there need be little fear that congress will hastily take such steps as the Chicago negro convention is suggesting, it is as well to expose the wisdom of the course which the colored people are thus mapping. They are, perhaps, right in taking extreme steps to accomplish what they believe to be imperative reform, but to ignore the people at home and to attempt to strike at evils through the arm of the central government, is hardly a politic or a kind maneuver.

SHERIFF HOLDS A

Fort Smith, Ark., Jail Threatened by Men Bent on Lynching a Negro.

[SPECIAL TO THE RECORD-HERALD.]
FORT SMITH, Ark., Aug. 28.—A mob of over 500 persons, comprising almost the whole male population of the town, surrounds the jail here to-night threatening to force if opportunity offered.

SHERIFF AVERTS A LYNCHING

Charles F. Moore Is Taken From Hot Springs to Little Rock.

[SPECIAL TO THE RECORD-HERALD.]
HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Dec. 23.—Much excitement has prevailed here since the shooting of the two Garner brothers by Charles F. Moore Sunday and a lynching was freely talked of, but this afternoon Sheriff Williams took the prisoner in a carriage to a point near the city limits, where the outgoing train was stopped, and to-night Moore is in the state penitentiary at Little Rock.

The coroner's jury this afternoon held Moore to the grand jury.

Circuit Judge Duffy will call a special grand jury immediately after New Year's and Moore will receive a speedy trial.

TROOPS QUELL A MOB.

BALK A LYNCHING IN INDIANA.

Gov. Durbin by Prompt Action in Ordering Out Militia Saves George Edmunds, Civil-War Veteran - Accused by Girl at Tipton.

Special to The Chicago Record.
Indianapolis, Ind., March 4.—The promptness of Gov. Durbin in ordering out state troops at Tipton to-night prevented what undoubtedly would have been one of the most cold-blooded lynchings for which Indiana is achieving notoriety. Gov. Durbin received a telephone message from the sheriff of Tipton county, William Kuhlenburg, saying a mob of angry citizens was gathering at Tipton for the purpose of

lynching George Edmunds, a civil-war soldier, 65 years of age, who is charged, with having assaulted an 11-year-old girl of the name of Ross. The message said the mob was constantly increasing and that Edmunds would undoubtedly be lynched if state aid were not furnished at once.

Governor Orders Out Troops.

The governor instructed the sheriff to use all his power to quell the disturbance and to swear in as many deputies as he needed to protect the prisoner. State aid would be ready for an emergency. Company I of the

Indiana national guard at Tipton was immediately instructed to hold itself in readiness and to lend aid to the sheriff in case of any emergency.

The next word the governor received was that the sheriff had found it necessary to call on the troops and that they were under arms and guarding the jail. The mob, however, was still surrounding the prison, threatening to remove the prisoner by force if opportunity offered.

Edmunds Is Secreted Out of Jail.

Edmunds, who was more dead than alive on account of the fright at seeing the crowds gathering, was surreptitiously taken from the jail under cover of a guard of infantrymen to the home of Judge Mount of the Tipton Circuit court, before whom he had a preliminary hearing and was admitted to bail. This was done for the purpose of getting him away from the jail and technically out of the sheriff's hands. He was still guarded, however, and placed in hiding in some remote building in the town.

The latest reports from Tipton say the mob is becoming more quiet. It is still feared, however, that if Edmunds is found he will be strung up to the nearest telegraph pole.

War Record Helps Save Him.

A message by telephone from the marshal of Tipton says if the assailant of Miss Ross were a negro he would have been lynched at once. The fact that he is a white man and a veteran of the civil war has kept the mob spirit down.

Miss Ross is the daughter of one of the most respectable families of Tipton. The story of the assault is that Edmunds went to the Ross home when all the family except the girl was absent. He asked permission to use the telephone and abused the privileges accorded to him.

THREE LYNCHINGS PREVENTED

Vigorous Action by Authorities Restrains Southern Mobs.

[SPECIAL TO THE RECORD-HERALD.]
TUSCALOOSA, Ala., Aug. 15.—Sheriff Kyle early this morning stood off a mob of fifty men who attempted to lynch Henry Pratt, a colored man, charged with an attempted assault upon Sallie Dice, a little white girl. The mob gained entrance to the jail shortly before daylight and demanded the keys to the cells. Sheriff Kyle gained time by the plea that the keys were in the safe, and when he went after them he procured a shotgun and drove the would-be lynchers from the jail. The mob also desired to get possession of a negro charged with an attempted assault upon Miss Anna Cobb of Coaling.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Aug. 15.—About 800 people gathered in front of the jail here late last night and demanded that William Monroe, a negro charged with criminal assault, be delivered to them. The mob insisted on a show of strength by the guards and finally dispersed. Early this morning Judge Hoke ordered troops to the jail and no further trouble is feared.

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 15.—Governor Longino this afternoon ordered out the Governor's Guards of this city to protect a negro charged with assaulting a white woman last night at Sardis. The company left at 2 o'clock for Sardis.

GUNS GUARD A NEGRO

GOV. DURBIN CALLS OUT TROOPS.

Indiana's Executive Ready to Prevent Threatened Lynching in Indianapolis—Mob Cries for Blood of Reed, Believed to Be Innocent.

Special to The Chicago Record.

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 27.—The state militia, with 300 rifles and 3,000 rounds of cartridges, is under arms at the state-house to-night prepared to render service if an attempt is made to lynch "Doc" Reed, the negro suspected, but now believed to be innocent, of having last Thursday assaulted Miss Dorothy Darter of the suburb of Irvington. Reed, captured at New Castle, was brought here this evening and immediately taken to the Darter home, where the girl still lies ill. While hesitating at first to make a positive statement, she declared that Reed was her assailant.

A crowd of friends of the Darter family and neighbors surrounded the house and mob violence was threatened, but a large armed force of police and detectives awed the assemblage and the negro was brought here and lodged in the county jail.

Gov. Durbin Calls a Council.

Fearing a repetition of the Terre Haute lynching, Gov. Durbin called a council of war, at which Adjt.-Gen. Gore, Quartermaster-General Richardson, Maj. Conde, Chief of Police Quigley and Deputy Sheriff Craft were present. Gov. Durbin said "We must protect this prisoner at all hazards."

Acting on this advice, an order was issued instructing the captains of local military companies to have the men ready for instant service. Threats of lynching caused the guards to be called out. In addition to the militia preparations, 300 stacks of arms were distributed among the police and the sheriff's force and 500 rounds of ammunition were given out. Nearly the entire police force is on guard about the jail.

Two Mobs Are Dispersed.

Irvington citizens came to the city in large numbers and congregated about the downtown streets. At 7 o'clock a mob of 300 gathered and marched toward the jail. After energetic efforts the police dispersed the crowd. Later an incipient gathering in University park was scattered by the police.

Reed May Be Innocent.

Word received by Superintendent of Police Quigley indicates almost to a certainty that Reed is not the assailant of Miss Darter. Information from Morristown, twenty-five miles east, shows that Reed was in that town when the assault was committed. When this report was circulated excitement subsided, and at 10:30 o'clock there was no further indication that any attempt would be made toward mob violence. Unless further charges are made against Reed he will be set at liberty.

A report indicates that a negro held at Danville, Ind., may be the guilty man. A detective has been sent to bring the negro to this city.

Escapes Lynching at Brazil.

Special to The Chicago Record.

Brazil, Ind., Feb. 27.—A negro named Brown narrowly escaped violence from a crowd of miners west of here this evening. He condemned the mob that lynched Ward

at Terre Haute in strong language, and charred bodies were found in the ruins of when he came to the mine he was met by fifty miners, who carried a chain with a noose in one end. The cry of "Hang him" arose, and the negro fled, being chased to this city. Negroes from Terre Haute are swarming to this city since the hanging of Ward and excitement in colored circles is intense.

To Save Another Negro from Mob.

Special to The Chicago Record.

Dallas, Tex., March 13.—Dallas county jail officials to-night announce that Andrew Morris, a negro who was placed in jail here a week ago to save him from being lynched at Corsicana for assaulting and murdering the wife of Lee French, a white farmer, in November last, was taken from the Dallas jail late this afternoon and conveyed to another county. The jail officials here refuse to tell in what jail Norris has been placed, but the "tip" is out strong that it is at Fort Worth. The reason the removal from Dallas was made was the speech delivered to the mob at Corsicana to-day by Lee French, calling on the men who burned Henderson to get Norris from the Dallas jail and burn him also. Sheriff Johnson started for Austin to-night, where he will see Gov. Sayers.

MOB ASSAULT'S AN EVANGELIST

Temperance Lecturer Nearly Killed by a Zanesville, Ohio, Audience.

[SPECIAL TO THE RECORD-HERALD.]

ZANESVILLE, Ohio, Aug. 27.—Rev. Samuel B. Bettes, an evangelist, hailing from Yale, Mich., was set upon by a mob numbering 300 people while making a temperance lecture on the courthouse esplanade to-night and nearly killed. He only escaped by the timely arrival of the police, who charged into the crowd and rescued the evangelist just as a gang of mill workers appeared on the scene with a rope threatening to hang him to a near by lamp post. The mob could not be dispersed by the police, and they followed the evangelist to the city prison, where Bettes was locked in the cageroom for safe keeping. Re-enforcements were then sent for, and after the police had cracked several of the ringleaders' heads the crowd disbanded. Bettes, who is very radical in his views, was making a violent talk on the subject of intemperance.

CARBONDALE MOB OUTWITTED

Prisoner Moberly Safely Conveyed to County Jail at Murphysboro.

[SPECIAL TO THE RECORD-HERALD.]

CARBONDALE, Ill., Oct. 29.—The officers outwitted the mob early this morning, and safely conveyed Thomas Moberly, the negro prisoner, to the county jail at Murphysboro. A hole was cut through the courtroom wall and Moberly was passed through into an adjoining room, where he was hidden until 2 o'clock. At that hour he was smuggled into a carriage and driven to Boskydell, six miles away, where the Illinois Central fast mail was flagged and the prisoner taken to Murphysboro. The mob patrolled the street all night.

BALK MISSISSIPPI LYNCH

Officers Save From Mob Suspecter of Two Marshals.

[SPECIAL TO THE RECORD-HERALD.]
OXFORD, Miss., Nov. 20.—Will, who is accused of the murder of two deputy marshals of the name of Montgomery, whose

Mathis' house, surrendered to-day at Dallas, twelve miles south of here. When the news reached here preparations were made to take him elsewhere for safe-keeping. Three negroes are in jail here charged with complicity in the murders. One of them has confessed that he held a lamp while Mathis killed the officers as they slept.

SOLDIERS A MOB.

SHENKLE LANDED AT CHESTER.

Taken Under Military Guard to Carrollton, Where He Pleads Guilty and Is Sentenced to Prison—All Done in Two Hours.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Record from a Staff Correspondent.

Carrollton, Ill., March 1.—The would-be lynchers of Albert Shenkle, who assaulted Della Gill, the 13-year-old daughter of Charles H. Gill, at Whitehall last Christmas eve, were outmaneuvered by Sheriff Conlee this morning. Shenkle, at an early hour, was brought from Springfield guarded by state militia and was given an indeterminate sentence to the Chester penitentiary by Circuit Judge O. P. Thompson. The felon, still under military guard, was hurried to the special train which brought him and the soldiers to Carrollton, and started for Chester. The whole affair took less than two hours, for Shenkle waived a trial by jury and pleaded guilty. Most of the short time in the courtroom was taken up by a blacksmith who had been called in to strike the self-locking handcuffs from the wrists of the prisoner. Sheriff Conlee could not find the key and Judge Thompson refused to declare sentence on a handcuffed man.

Bayonets Keep Mob at Bay.

While all this was going on in the courtroom armed soldiers formed a cordon of sentinels around the county building. The ring of the blacksmith's hammer answered the clang of steel rifle barrels and the rattle of swords. Sentries patrolled the hallways and corridors, and the state soldiery went through all the motions of protecting a prisoner whose life was demanded mob with ropes and other paraph of a lynching party.

Sheriff Conlee had good reason that a mob would endeavor to take from his custody to lynch him. Information of what he regarded as the effect of the mob, relatives and friends of Shenkle's victim, were made to come to Carrollton. Shenkle. The sheriff of Greene county had purposely the report that Shenkle would be tried next Monday. By appearing in Carrollton this morning Shenkle and securing the conviction, sentence Sheriff Conlee clearly outwitted the Whitehall and Carrollton men who had sworn to hang Shenkle.

Gov. Yates Coöperated.

He was able to do this through the coöperation of Gov. Yates, who was determined that the lynchings which recently occurred in Indiana should not be duplicated in Illinois if Illinois' national guardsmen could prevent it. The militia force, num-

Springfield and D company from Bloor ton, and a detachment of the engine corps from Springfield. The whole was in command of Maj. J. E. Watk Delavan.

At 4 o'clock this morning the s boarded a special Chicago & Alton Springfield, taking the prisoner and at 7:30 o'clock the speci up at the Carrollton sid sons were on the str troor m/

SHERIFF WHIPS A MOB ATTEMPT TO LYNCH MOTORMAN

St. Louisans Angered by Killing of a Child Start a Riot.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 1.—The killing of 2-year-old Willie Kopejtko by an electric car this afternoon caused a riot at Fourteenth street and Lafayette avenue, in which an attempt was made to lynch Motorman W. B. Duff. An officer rescued Duff at the point of a revolver and locked him up to await the coroner's inquest. Within the last few weeks a number of persons have been run down and killed or injured by cars and much indignation is felt toward the company and its employees, who are charged with running cars faster than the law allows.

Alabama Official With a Little Band of Deputies Protects a Prisoner.

TWO MEN FATALLY SHOT

Negro Under Sentence of Death Is Saved From Lynching by Determined Work.

[SPECIAL TO THE RECORD-HERALD.]

VILLE, Ala., Aug. 22.—Sheriff

with a posse of twenty-seven men,

bought and whipped a mob of 400

armed citizens who were determined to lynch Jim Brown, a negro under sentence of death. In the battle three members of the mob were wounded, two of them fatally, and the crowd dispersed, at least temporarily.

Brown, the negro, was convicted at a special term of court of an assault upon a white woman, and sentenced to hang Sept. 20. The court directed Sheriff North to take the condemned man to Birmingham for safe-keeping until the date of his execution. When this became noised about, the neighbors of the woman, mostly farmers and planters from Springville, organized for the purpose of taking the negro from the sheriff and lynching him.

The courthouse was speedily surrounded and the leaders of the mob demanded that the sheriff surrender the negro. The plucky officer replied that the prisoner had been committed to his custody for safekeeping and that he would promptly shoot the first man that set foot in the courthouse. After a nasty consultation a member of the mob dashed up the courthouse steps, firing a revolver.

A general fusillade followed, over 100 shots being fired. The sheriff's force fired through the windows and doors and the mob retreated, firing back as it went. Walter Blankenship was shot through the head with a Winchester ball, Arthur Blankenship was shot in the head and shoulders with buckshot. Both will die. A boy named Hanby was shot in the head. A heavy rain came up and the mob sought shelter in the near-by stores.

The officers took advantage of this lull and spirited the negro away in charge of special deputies. He was gotten aboard a freight train for Birmingham.

done from his The on the county as a reflection on the county.

MS 1 AVES NEGRO

Parent of Misreated Child Refuses to Lead Fort Smith Mob.

[SPECIAL TO THE RECORD-HERALD.]

FORT SMITH, Ark., Aug. 27.—The life of Louis Smith, the negro whom a mob threatened to lynch last night, was saved by the father of Lucy Watson, the child assaulted by Smith. When the mob was preparing to attack the jail a leader was sought, and Watson was asked to head the lynchers. He advised that the law be allowed to take its course. This caused the mob to abandon its intention, and the negro was removed from the jail to Little Rock. To-night the crowd reassembled and surrounded the jail for hours, threatening attack and refusing to believe that the prisoner had been removed.

EL CRIME AT TERRE HAUTE.

Ida Finkelstein, a Young Teacher, Is Robbed and Murdered While on a Lonely Road Returning from School—Assassinated Large.

Special to The Chicago Record.

Terre Haute, Ind., Feb. 25.—Ida Finkelstein, age 21, a teacher in a school near this city, was shot, robbed, assaulted and her throat cut late this afternoon as she was coming from her school on a road through the woods. She was taken to the hospital, where she died at 11:30 o'clock to-night.

The negro who committed the crime was fully described by her, and the conductor of an interurban trolley car says he came to the city on his car at 6 o'clock and got off at 10th street. Nevertheless a search has been made for him in the vicinity of the outrage by policemen, a posse and one man with a bloodhound. There is little doubt, however, that the fellow came to town, and the police think they know who he is, or at least will learn before morning.

Tells Her Terrible Story.

By writing her throat was bleeding from the wound, and by talking when she could, Miss Finkelstein told the story of her terrible experience. She saw the negro to one side of the road, and he called her to stop, but she hurried on, and when he called the second time she ran. Then he fired one charge from his shotgun, and she says some of the shot struck her in the back of her head, but they made no serious wounds. At that she stopped and he came up to her, demanding her money. She handed him a purse containing \$3 and started to run, but he caught her. She struggled to free herself, but he threw her down. Still she tried to get free, and he became enraged and cut her throat. It is a long gash, but need not have been fatal if she had received prompt treatment. After the negro left her she walked half a mile to a house, and fell fainting at the door. It was more than an hour afterward before a doctor arrived. It was three hours after the outrage before the police were put on the case.

Relatives Live in Chicago.

Miss Finkelstein has no relatives in Terre Haute, but she has many friends among the Jewish residents of the city, who know of her heroic struggles to support a widowed mother with six younger children. Seven years ago her father a pack peddler, was murdered in a saloon at Hymora, a mining town. After that time she was graduated from the high school with high honors, and then spent two years in the state normal school. She has been teaching for three years, two years at the little country schoolhouse from which she was coming this afternoon. Her mother and brothers, who moved to Chicago some time ago, and the daughter sent to them near

MOB RULES THE TOWN

Pierce City Drives Negroes From Its Borders and Burns Their Homes.

AGED MAN IS CREMATED

Friends of a Murdered Girl Threaten to Lynch Two More Black Suspects.

[SPECIAL TO THE RECORD-HERALD.]

PIERCE CITY, Mo., Aug. 20.—With the exception of a few car porters, who are known to be respectable, there is not a negro in this town. For fifteen hours a armed and furious mob coursed through the streets chasing away every negro. The homes of five negroes were burned, and one of them Peter Hampton, aged 71 and lame, was cremated, as he was unable to escape.

Yesterday afternoon, when the mangled remains of Miss Gesselle Wild were discovered in a ravine, where she had been murdered while struggling with a negro assailant, this community has been in a terrible fever. Yesterday Will Godley, a suspect, was arrested and last night he was lynched. His grandfather, French Godley, was shot to death. Eugene Carter, alias Barrett, also a suspect, was strung up until he confessed, and may die of his injuries. A boy was perhaps fatally injured by a stray bullet during the raid upon the negro quarters last night, and the mob is thirsting to get its hands upon two other negroes suspected of complicity in the murder. If caught they will surely be lynched.

All Negroes Driven Out.

After the lynching of Godley last night it was thought the excitement would die down, but instead it became more intense, inasmuch as the impression grew that Godley was not the real culprit. Early this morning the mob broke into the arsenal of the local militia company, secured the rifles and ammunition and started out to clear Pierce City of all negroes. The work was thoroughly done. The terrified blacks, bullets whistling about their ears and in some instances finding lodgment in their bodies, fled to the woods and near-by towns, where they are being hidden by friends.

This afternoon partial quiet was restored, but this fact is due to the lack of negroes to shoot upon. Citizens, mindful of several years ago, have decreed that no negroes shall live in Pierce City or

pass through the place on pain of death. This may necessitate a complete change in the car porter system of four railroads centering near here.

New elements in the murder of Miss Wild developed to-day. It appears she started some from church alone, her brother lingering behind. About one mile from town the brother found her with her throat cut, lying senseless near a culvert, under which her assailant had attempted to drag her. Evidence of a terrible struggle was shown.

Identification Not Clear.

A copper-colored negro was seen sitting on the bridge a short time before the tragedy occurred. It is supposed that the negro sprang upon her when she was passing and attempted to force her beneath the bridge. He fought with such desperation that he could not accomplish his purpose and cut her throat in the struggle. Her body was not violated.

Monday bloodhounds were taken to the scene and the girl's bloody handkerchief was laid before them. They immediately caught the trail and ran at full speed to the home of Joe Lark, where on being admitted rushed into his bedroom and sprang upon the bed. It is believed that the man under arrest at Tulsa, I. T., who boarded with Lark, the Springfield suspect, slept upon his bed.

LYNCHERS SHOOT WRONG MAN

Alabama Negro Killed by Mob Is Believed to Have Been Innocent.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 11.—A negro supposed to be James Brown, charged with assaulting Miss Della Garrett of Springville, was shot and killed by a number of white men near Leeds, near here, to-day. The coroner is of the opinion that the wrong man has been killed.

CITY PAPERS LIED

About a Negro Outraging a Little White Girl.

Ida B. Wells-Barnett Investigates the Story

And Finds No Truth in It.

Chicago, Nov. 21.—To the Editor: The account in the morning papers would lead the public to believe that a negro had committed the "usual crime," and that the infuriated neighborhood would have followed Southern methods and strung Harry Evans up to the nearest lamp post had not twenty policemen and the patrol wagon arrived on the

scene and prevented it. With reckless disregard for the truth reporters for one of the newspapers spoke of the child as dying and said that the identification was complete. I have spent the day investigating the case, as chairman of the Anti-lynching Bureau of the National Afro-American Council, and I find the facts to be as follows:

In company with Dr. Belle C. Eskridge, of 4166 Halsted street, I called on Mrs. Guendal, the mother of the little Freda. We found the child sitting up in bed talking to a number of children who were in the room. However ill she may have been yesterday, when she was described to be "dying," she was clearly in a state of convalescence to-day. The doctor explained her mission and questioned the child as to when and where the assault took place. She said on the street, but when asked how she came to go back in the shed, she hung her head and answered not a word. We asked her if she knew the man who was arrested, and she said, "Yes, he used to work for her mother."

The mother interrupted and denied that he had ever worked for her, save once when she had him to wash some windows.

The mother's story to us was a variation from that told by the papers. She said Freda came home Monday, and she noticed nothing until she told her daughter to sit down to supper; that Freda refused to do so, when she took hold of the child and sat her down, and she fainted.

The mother went for a neighbor, who came and helped examine the child, and pronounced that she had been assaulted. The mother asked the child who did it, and when Freda made no reply, she asked: "Was it Harry?" Mrs. Guendal said to us that she knew it was Harry because he had been fond of around little girls and had been in the place once before about such things.

When Dr. Eskridge made an examination and found no evidence of assault or attempted assault. Indications were discovered, however, tending to confirm the statement made by a woman in the building that the child was a fit subject for the Humane Society. She expressed the hope again and again that Freda should be placed where she could have good example and teaching. Mrs. Rubenstein, for whom Harry Evans

worked, said she knew nothing to his discredit, and he had been working around there for nearly a year.

Briefly summed up, there was no attempt at lynching, but only the usual crowd which surrounds an arrest. It is a grave injury to a defenseless man and to the good name of the city for the

press to rouse the spirit of lawlessness. It took a severe lesson to stamp it out in another form thirteen years ago. Let it not be again invoked under a new guise, and that by our most powerful influence—the press.

IDA B. WELLS-BARNETT.

NEGROES ASSAULT YOUNG GIRL.

Ada Ware, Aged 16, Shamefully Abused by Ruffians in Iowa.

[SPECIAL TO THE RECORD-HERALD.]

DES MOINES, Sept. 2.—Ada Ware, aged 16, daughter of a farmer living near Valley Junction, while on her way to Sunday school yesterday, was captured by five negroes, who dragged her into the woods and stripped off all her clothing.

By the merest chance the girl managed to break loose and ran to her home, where she told of the outrage. Her father and his hired man immediately armed themselves and raced the half mile to the woods, where they rounded up the negroes and took them to the county jail. The girl has positively identified one of them, who gives his name as Seymour Washington. All are strangers in the community. Washington has been held to the grand jury on the charge of criminal assault.

Hearing that the farmers in the vicinity planning a lynching, the authorities of Valley Junction to-night brought all the cases to this city for safe keeping.

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ANS IN A MAN HUNT.

Engaged in Search for Negro
Murderer of a Woman.

(SPECIAL TO THE RECORD-HERALD.)

WARRENSBURG, Mo., Aug. 28.—Over 500 residents of Johnson County, have engaged for the last twenty-four hours search for "Boss" Francis, a negro who last night assaulted and murdered Miss Mary Henderson, a white woman, near Columbus. A negro is caught he undoubtedly will be

Henderson made her home with her brother-in-law, Charles E. Hyatt. Mr. and Mrs. Hyatt had gone away in the afternoon, leaving Miss Henderson alone in the house. She was left for Francis, who has worked about the place for ten years and was trusted.

Upon their return about 7 o'clock in the evening they came upon the body of the woman in the yard. A bullet had pierced the skull just above the left ear, black marks were upon the throat and there were signs of a desperate struggle. Miss Henderson regained consciousness long enough to tell of the attack upon her and charge Francis with the crime.

The alarm was given immediately and the sheriff at Warrensburg notified. A posse of determined men left for Columbus a few minutes afterward. Francis meanwhile had fled, but the pursuit was begun so soon after the discovery of the crime that every outlet from the country was closed promptly, and the capture of the negro is momentarily expected.

ARDMORE, I. T., Aug. 28.—An armed mob has started from Troy and near-by towns for Tishomingo for the purpose of lynching Don Petty, son of a railroad contractor of the latter place, who is accused of an assault on Cora Bells, 5 years old. The girl is said to have died of her injuries. The jail at Tishomingo is strongly guarded.

NO MORE CARRIAGE RUMORS.

CARROLLTON, Miss., Aug. 2.—The air has been full of rumors of additional lynchings all day, but in each case these reports have been without foundation. A posse of men is searching for several negroes suspected of complicity in the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Tallafiero Tuesday night, but no arrests have been made. Sheriff Woodall stated to-night that he had released all negro witnesses and that no further trouble was expected. An inquest was held to-day over the bodies of the man and the two women lynched yesterday.

Governor Longino, before returning to Jackson to-day, said that the state had again

been disgraced by the lynchers. The lynched negroes, he said, were accused not of the assassination of Mr. Tallafiero and his wife, but simply of complicity in the crime or of guilty knowledge of the fact. An alibi was clearly established for the man and one woman. The governor says he had no authority to order out the troops unless called upon by the sheriff of the county.

HAUL UP A NEGRO FIVE TIMES.

Dyersburg (Tenn.) Mob Whips Colored Men Out of Town.

(By The Associated Press.)

Dyersburg, Tenn., Feb. 20.—A mob took Bebes Montgomery from the jail at Dyersburg last night and swung him up to the limb of the famous "Mike Litching tree" five times, letting him down each time he was hauled up, to make him confess his complicity in the assault, with Fred King on Miss Alice Arnold. The negro denied his guilt. Finally the mob carried him back to the jail more dead than alive and delivered him to the jailer.

The mob was led by an organized vigilance committee. The mob decided not to lynch Montgomery until the third guilty negro was found whom King implicated in his confession. This negro is being sought for by detectives. The vigilance committee swears when he is found that the two will be lynched together. There is hardly any doubt that Montgomery will be lynched this week.

In his confession King said that they had slated five of the best-known young women of Dyersburg for assault, and this horrible plan is causing the spirit of vengeance among the citizens. A number of negroes were whipped out of Dyersburg last night.

HUNT FOR MURDERER

"Bossie" Francis Manages to
Elude the Missouri Posse
and Bloodhounds.

MOB TORTURES NEGROES

Search of the Woods and Mines
Fails to Reveal the Slayer
of Miss Henderson.

(SPECIAL TO THE RECORD-HERALD.)

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 29.—"Bossie" Francis, the negro who murdered Miss Mary Henderson at Columbus, Mo., Tuesday night, has not been captured. The posse of 200 men who have been searching the woods brought its aid this afternoon a number of blood-

hounds. The animals, a up, went which led them to a coal mine at Blackwater owned by a negro, Jahn Hardin. A thorough search of the mine was made, but no trace of the murderer was discovered.

The intimation that Francis was in hiding in the mine was given by one of three negroes who were strung up by the neck and threatened with death if they did not reveal what they knew about Francis. Emmet Davenport, Charles Briscoe and Bud Francis, brother of the murderer, were found by the posse at midnight between Columbus and Henderson at Columbus, Mo., was thought to be captured tonight. He was surrounded in a thicket near the Rising Star School. Briscoe was the first strung up. He stubbornly refused to say anything and was, by a small posse, but escaped.

Extort a False Confession.

Davenport, after dangling a few minutes at the end of the rope, became terror-stricken and motioned to be let down. He then said Francis was hiding in a coal bank and offered to escort the posse to the place designated. A search of the place failed to reveal anything of Francis and the three suspects were sent to Warrensburg and placed in jail for safe keeping.

The bloodhounds which were obtained at Manhattan, Kan., were taken this afternoon to the Hyatt farm, the scene of the murder. They found the trail of Francis readily and followed it straight to the Hardin coal mine. The posse felt certain that Francis was in the mine, but as he was known to be equipped with two revolvers, some time passed before anyone was found willing to take the lead into the mine.

Finally A. W. Rice, owner of the dogs volunteered to undertake the job. Every part of the mine was scanned with the aid of the dogs without avail. If Francis had ever been there in hiding he had moved on.

Will Resume the Search.

The searchers are not discouraged, but late this afternoon, on the advice of Deputy Sheriff Temple of Warrensburg, the men decided to disband for the night in order that they might be fresher for a further quest tomorrow. A number of pickets were left on guard at various points which might naturally be supposed to be in the pathway of the fugitive.

Charles W. Hyatt, brother-in-law of the murdered girl, has decided to offer a reward for the capture of Francis, dead or alive. This prize, it is expected, will be sufficient to stimulate the searchers to renewed efforts. However, there is a large number of men who do not need the spur of the reward to urge them on in the quest. These will not give up the chase until every resource shall have been exhausted and every clew run to the limit.

Francis is popular among the negroes in the county, and it is thought their friendship for him would be strong enough to induce them to help him escape and to give him food and shelter during his flight from justice.

Negroes Are Disarmed.

The negroes in the several settlements have been disarmed by the posse, and all their houses have been inspected for traces of the fugitive. There seems to be no doubt that Francis first fled to the house of his uncle at Blackwater and then took refuge in the woods. The vines and weeds at this time of the year make admirable hiding places.

It is said there is no likelihood that the men in prison at Warrensburg will suffer violence at the hands of a mob. Everything is quiet there to-night.

NEGRO SURROUNDED BY POSSE IN MISSOURI, BUT ESCAPES.

Small Force Nearly Captures Francis in Thicket—Hints That White Men Hired Him to Kill Girl.

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 31.—[Special.]—Will Francis, the negro who murdered Miss Mary Henderson at Columbus, Mo., was thought to be captured tonight. He was surrounded in a thicket near the Rising Star School. Briscoe was the first strung up. He stubbornly refused to say anything and was, by a small posse, but escaped.

Francis jumped off a Missouri Pacific train at Strasburg last night and made for the woods near by. As soon as the pursuers became convinced of this the posse that had been searching near Holden started for Strasburg, taking additional bloodhounds and receiving additions at every mile.

For a time this afternoon the chase was practically given up, the bloodhounds refusing to take the scent, and it was hinted broadly that the murderer had made good his escape by the aid of white persons.

There are dozens of men in Johnson County who believe Francis was paid to murder Miss Henderson by white persons who wanted to get her out of the way.

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